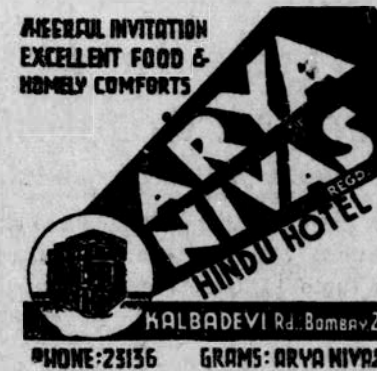




The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pheroza Shah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi



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Rural India's Homage To Rashtrapati

Mammoth Crowds Witness Presidential Procession

Lakh Of People Follow
4-Mile Route Chariot
Drive

Half Million People Do Honour
To President-Elect

HARIPURA, MECCA OF PEASANTS
AND PRINCES

HARIPURA, February 15.

Mr. Subhas Bose, arrived at Haripura by car, accompanied by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and others. He was cheered vociferously by the waiting crowds. The reception over, Mr. Bose took his seat in a chariot drawn by 51 bullocks, and the procession started to Vithal Nagar. The entire route was lined by crowd of men, women and children who lustily cheered the President. The president reached Vithal Nagar two hours later.

Shortly after his arrival, Mr. Bose held consultation with leaders, including Mahatma Gandhi, although Gandhi was observing silence.—A. P.

BIG RUSH AT VITHALNAGAR 50,000 Witness Presidential Procession

VITHALNAGAR, February 13. Sunday saw a record rush of visitors to Vithalnagar. Many factors contributed to this, but the pre-eminent one was the President-Elect's procession for which people from all parts swarmed at the Congress Nagar.

Apart from the fact that buses and cars have been running between Navsari and Vithalnagar, and Surat and Vithalnagar, special trains unloaded 2,000 passengers every hour at Madhe main station, from where a 13-mile metalled road leads right into the Congress Camp.

FLEET OF BUSES

A fleet of about 200 buses with carrying capacity varying from 20 to 30 each failed to clear the unending stream of traffic. The vast ground around Madhe was a seething mass of struggling people eager to get conveyance to the Congress Nagar.

Cries of young volunteers shouting 'women first' had a temporary effect, and a large number of women visitors were despatched within an hour; but the crowd grew restive again and again, and rushed towards empty vehicles no sooner did one return after delivering the full load thirteen miles away. It was a veritable struggle for the fittest, reward for energetic enterprise and successful elbowing. Those far-sighted among the crowd walked a furlong or two to catch the returning empty lorries.

At a lowest computation 50,000 persons visited the Congress Nagar and witnessed the President's procession.—United Press Congress Special.

RECEPTION AT BARDOLI

Presidential Procession Filmed

VITHALNAGAR, Feb. 13. Details of the Presidential procession indicate that the vast concourse of people who lined up the route from Bardoli to Haripura had gathered there since morning. The whole route was tastefully decorated, no less than 100 spectacular arches being hung

up, and most of them bearing Mahatma Gandhi's photos. Durbar Gopaldas, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed Mr. Subhas Bose at Udhana, a wayside station and accompanied him to Bardoli where they arrived at 3-40 p.m. The Bardoli station wore a festive appearance and at Swaraj Ashram Mr. Bose was welcomed by women who put 'tilak' mark on his forehead.

The President's car was swarmed by anxious villagers who had gathered in thousands on the outskirts of the station and filled the route to Swaraj Ashram. A large number of people had perched on tree tops to have a glimpse of the President-elect.

Mr. Bose took tea at Swaraj Ashram with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Jai Ramdas Daulatram. The procession started for Haripura in car. A cinema film of the procession has been taken. 'En route' to Haripura, the President-elect was accorded rousing receptions at wayside villages, namely, Varod, Rayam, Khoj, Pardi and Kantali. At all these places women put 'tilak' mark on his forehead and gave their blessings.

At 5-30 Mr. Bose was seated in the historic chariot.—United Press Special.

VILLAGERS HONOUR CONGRESS PRESIDENT

BARDOLI, Feb. 13.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, President-elect of the Haripura Congress, arrived here at 4 p.m., and was accorded an enthusiastic reception by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Darbar Gopaldas, Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. Kanhyalal Desai, General Secretary, and other officials of the Congress Reception Committee.

Mr. Bose was profusely garlanded and taken to the Bardoli Satyagrah Ashram in a procession, through the gaily decorated streets.

Mr. Bose was accorded another reception at the Ashram, from where he drove in a car to the Haripura villages.

Mr. Bose was also accorded reception at two other villages en route to Haripura village.—A. P.

5,000 PEASANTS WELCOME SUBHAS

Five thousand peasants gave a rousing reception to Mr. Bose when he detrained at Bardoli. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Darbar Go-



"Rashtrapati" Whom Five Lakhs Of His Country People Did Honour.

GRAND PROCESSION STARTS Presidential Chariot Drawn By 51 Bullocks

HARIPURA, Feb. 13.

The grand Congress presidential procession slowly wound along through the four-mile route from Haripura to Vithalnagar, when Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, was ceremoniously welcomed into Vithalnagar. 51 bullocks, richly caparisoned and with painted horns, drew the 80-year old chariot, on which Mr. Subhas Bose was seated along with Durbar Gopaldas, Chairman of the Reception Committee. Shaped like an alligator, the four-wheeled vehicle, which was lent by the Raja of Bansda, was richly decorated in crimson and gold. A number of musically tuned bells tinkled with every motion of the chariot. The President's chariot was followed by six other bullock carts, wherein were seated Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and other office-bearers of the Reception Committee. Crowds were lined ten deep along the route, while at Vithalnagar itself, over a lakh of people watched the magnificent spectacle.

paldas, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed Mr. Bose, and conducted him to the Swaraj Ashram, through the decorated streets. After resting a few minutes at the Swaraj Ashram, Mr. Bose motored to Haripura Village, a distance of eight miles, reaching there at 5-15 p.m. he was received at the house of the late Kalubhai Patel, at whose instance the Congress was decided to be held at Haripura village.

The President-elect was welcomed by a batch of 100 Sevikas in Saffron Saris, and men volunteers, and was accorded a typical village welcome by a group of girls, who adorned his forehead with 'kunkum' and garlanded him and performed 'arti' in front of him. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Durbar Gopaldas led him to the decorated (Continued on page 11, column 4)

Grandest Procession Of Recent Times Vast Ocean Of Humanity Pay Homage To "Un- crowned King Of India"

From Our Special Representative
HARIPURA, February 13.

No mortal could aspire for greater glory than that which shone like a halo around Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose to-day. Five lakhs of men, women and children did honour to-day at Vithalnagar to the "uncrowned King of India". But the "King of Congress Kings" was engaged in prayer, as the Presidential procession entered the Bamboo Nagar, at his Ashram on the banks of Tapti—the one man who inspires everyone of thousands in Vithalnagar now and crores outside. Vithalnagar itself was a sea of heads constantly on the move. The wasteland of a few weeks ago has become a veritable fairland of arches, flags and bunting, the outlines of arches picked out by multi-coloured lights. It was a riot of colour and light and the entire credit of making yesterday's wasteland into to-day's wonderland nestling on the river bank under a moonlit sky goes to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and his picked lieutenants. Let those detractors of the Indian National Congress pay a visit to Vithalnagar to know the influence of this national

organisation on the tillers of soil. Five lakhs of men, women and children from all over Surat District and surrounding villages lined up five-mile route from Haripura to Vithalnagar, and one had but to witness it to realise with what reverence villagers held the head of the Congress organisation.

GRANDEST PROCESSION

Though in recent years it might be stated that the best Presidential procession was that in Bombay when Rajen Babu was the President of Bombay Congress, yet the procession to-day could be stated to be the grandest ever taken out. There were lakhs and lakhs waiting to have a look at the Presidential procession, yet thousands of men women volunteers who lined either side had very little to do in view of perfect discipline shown by crowds. Instructions of the Reception Committee were carried out to the letter. Full of rustic simplicity they were much more disciplined than trained soldiers. The usual hue and cry that is witnessed during the Presidential processions was absent. Once again it was evident of how Gandhi's influence of this national

organisation on the tillers of soil. Five lakhs of men, women and children from all over Surat District and surrounding villages lined up five-mile route from Haripura to Vithalnagar, and one had but to witness it to realise with what reverence villagers held the head of the Congress organisation.

Fifth Test In Bombay

Brilliant Effort

By Amir Elahi

INDIA LEAD BY 1 RUN IN
FIRST INNINGS

Tennyson's XI Score 209 For
7 On Sunday

BRIGHT INNINGS BY WORTHINGTON
AND EDRICH

SCORES:—

Tennyson's XI (1st Innings)	130-
All-India XI (1st Innings)	131
Tennyson's XI (2nd Innings For 7 Wkts.)	209

Despite an early disaster in the second day's play against Lord Tennyson's touring side in the fifth "Test" match, it was heartening to find the Indian team securing a lead of 1 run in the first innings.

The Cricket Club of India took a wise step in reducing the rates of admission at the Brabourne Stadium and there was a much better attendance, about 8,000 being present, when the fifth and the last unofficial "Test" match entered its second day on Sunday.

Early Disaster

Early disaster was in store for India when Pope and Wellard started a landslide in Indian batting, 3 wickets falling for the addition of only 5 runs to the overnight total but thanks to a tenacious partnership between Hazare and Amir Elahi, which put on 51 runs in 40 minutes and gave India a lead of 1 run in the first innings. India were all out for 131.

Amir Elahi

A feature of the Indian innings on Sunday was the brilliant effort of Amir Elahi, who batted with courage and fine blend of defence and aggression for his unbeaten 38 and the Punjab batsman not only spoiled Pope's analysis, but also gave India her present position in the fight for the rubber. Amir Elahi's hitting, to some, appeared to be something below the standard of correct cricket, but critics were unanimous that all his hits were excellently made and he was truly the hero of his team's first innings.

Pope, whose bag was 5 for 49 after Amir Elahi had used the long handle against him, at one stage when India's total was 79 for 8 wickets, boasted the closing of 5 batting lives for 28 runs only. Wellard returned 4 Indian batsmen at the cost of 59 runs.

Lord Tennyson should thank Parks and Edrich for giving his team a good start. Coming in to open the English second innings they started off at a rattling pace of scoring 35 in 13 minutes and carried the score to 62 before Parks was dismissed after he had scored 20—a fine performance against the attack of Amar Singh, Nissar and Amar Nath.

When the game was resumed after the lunch interval, the batting of the tourists was in striking contrast to that before the above break. The Indian bowlers reached their feet once again especially Amar Singh, who, at one stage, had taken 3 wickets for 8 runs after lunch.

Worthington stopped the run of bowler's successes, once he got his eye in and carried his bat for a valuable contribution of 68 for which he remained at the wickets for 130 minutes. He reached the boundary 7 times. Although Worthington gave one chance, when Ranvir Singh failed to hold him in the slips, this was perhaps his best innings the Derbyshire batsman has played in this tour.

At the close of play on Sunday the Tourists had made 209 for the loss of 7 men and the match is in a very interesting stage.

Details Of Play

Exactly at 11 a.m. on Sunday the fifth unofficial Test match en-



Amir Elahi who made 38 and remained not out.

tered on its second day in very pleasant weather.

On Saturday Lord Tennyson's XI had scored 150 in their first innings and by the close of play India had lost 5 men for 73.

Early disaster awaited India as Pope with the third ball of the day had Merchant, the Indian skipper, held at square-leg by Worthington. Great hopes had been placed in Merchant to compile a respectable and play captain's innings but when he left, he had not improved on his overnight's total (17). (74-6-17).

D. R. Havewalla joined the second over-night not-out. The new arrival did not stay and after he had contributed 2, he gave Gibb a catch behind the sticks. Wellard was the bowler to benefit (79-7-2).

Pope was bowling brilliantly and before India could go ahead further he got Amar Singh to sky a ball which went to Wellard's safe hands at short square leg (79-8-16).

AMIR ELAHI INJURED

Amir Elahi announced his arrival by sending Pope with a foreful drive to the rails. He took three runs with his next stroke, Hardstaff saving a boundary with a piece of smart fielding. A brace off Amir Elahi's bat off Pope sent India's 90 up. The next ball was sent to leg for 4. A crisis cut gave the same batsman another two and with a single he crossed (Continued on page 8 Col 2)

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (—), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a suitable match for a Govt-official aged 24 and of a high-family. No caste-restriction. Apply to Box No. 9821 "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a Muslim Graduate Secretary for an Educational Trust. Experience of office routine and administration necessary. Apply stating qualifications and age to Box No. 9811, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted immediately, experienced Surveyors, Draftsman and tracer for surveying Irrigation projects in the Bansda State. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials and minimum salary expected to Dewan, Bansda State. (7888)

Wanted—(1) An experienced Assistant Editor on a graded salary of Rs. 200—10—250 E.B. 10—300 with the possibility of a higher start for a thoroughly trained man. (2) A Sub-Editor on a graded salary of Rs. 100—10—150 E.B. 10—200. Previous experience on an English Daily Newspaper essential. Apply to the Managing Director, "Sind Observer," Karachi. (7905)

62. TO BE LET

To Let for Hindus rent moderate centrally situated, convenient upper and lower blocks in 'Dharam Nivas' (Tukaram Build.), acc. airy well-lighted five rooms with verandah in front from 1st March. Apply 7th Block in the compound. (9807)

To Be Let—Spacious and well-ventilated premises consisting of one big hall and ten rooms, suitable for school on the first floor of the Congress House main building. Inquire at the Congress office. (9824)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITIONS

Motor Driving taught perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car. charges moderate. Apply Box 9903 "Bombay Chronicle."

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

For Any Disease please remit -5/- for 3 days trial medicine and postage. Faithful Pharmacy, Hyderabad, Sind. (9820)

245. ASTROLOGERS

Indian—Prof. Gill will give for two days free consultations. Cures Old and Incurable diseases by Spiritualism and Prophecies past, present and future, by Phenology and Palmistry. Possesses Certificates from all parts of world. Visit 9 to 6, Gateway Hotel, Mahendra Mansions, Fort, Bombay.

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—Agents for our Embossing Machines, Name Plates and other high class products. Apply J. Bros., Mamunbanja, Aligarh (U.P.)

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Visitors for the Harijuna Congress can have best vegetable food, light refreshments, etc., on station platforms at Surat, Madhi Udhna, Bardoli and Kim, from the Hindu Refreshment rooms. (9796)

Public Notices

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of a Building for THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD., on Plot No. 201 Back Bay Reclamation, Bombay.

Copies of specification and tender forms can be had from the office of the undersigned during office hours on payment of Rs. 10 per copy.

SEALED TENDERS will be accepted upto 4-0 p.m. (S.T.) on 1st March 1938.

The Owners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Messrs. MASTER, SATHE & BHUTA, P.A., A.R.I.B.A., Chartered Architects, 34-38, Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY. (7908)

KARACHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

(Stores Department)

ANNUAL TENDERS for the year 1938-39 are invited for supply of Steam Coal of the "Selected" grade at Karachi and at Dumottee Municipal Water works.

Tenders, which should be in the prescribed form and in sealed cover, accompanied by a cash deposit of Rs. 500 in each case should be delivered to the Accountant, Karachi Municipal Corporation at the Municipal Office on Bunder Road upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on or before Friday, the 4th March 1938.

Tender forms (which contain the conditions of tender and Contract) can be had on application from the office of the Chief Store-keeper on Lawrence Road (7913)

Auction Sales.

D. MISTRY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR TRUCKS Carrier 2 Tons No. 1842 Chevrolet 1-12 Tons No. 1844, and Ford 1-12 Tons No. 5683 under instructions from the party concerned and on account and risk of Ram Murty Beniprasad, the Mortgagee, on Wednesday 16th February at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Mazagaon in the garage near The Wallace Flour Mills. On view.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO UP-COUNTRY BUYERS AND OIL MERCHANTS. Auction sale of about 165 Barrels steam cylinder, Engine, Industrial motor wintex, Forcill and F. and G. Engine Oils also 7 Cases Grease under instructions from the party concerned TO-DAY Monday, the 14th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Mazagaon Anirwady Opp. Indian Mattress Co. Rose Cottage Lane, Mount Road in Chapsey Ehimji Godown. On view. D. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers Tel. No. 22801.

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (MONDAY) at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at 57, Meadows Street, Port of complete Flat furniture, H.M.V. Gramophone, Singer Machine, Remington portable typewriter Godrej safes, Wardrobes, Remington typewriter No. 12, Chesterfield Sets, Glassware, etc.

They Are Coming Again!

The famous "Hamlet" pair

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in a topping partnership as Hero and Heroine, in

"MEETHA ZAHAR"

"MEETHA ZAHAR"

"MEETHA ZAHAR"

Produced and Directed by the great Actor-Director

SOHRAB MODI

COMING VERY SOON AT

MINERVA

Talkies, Lamington Rd.

Our Madras Letter

SMALLPOX CAUSES ANXIETY

Indian Scientist Returns From Russia

(From Our Own Correspondent.) MADRAS, (By Mail).

The prevalence of smallpox in the city in an epidemic form is causing considerable anxiety among the public of Madras. According to the Commissioner's statement in the Council of the Corporation last Friday, it is learnt that this year was called an "epidemic" year, so far as smallpox was concerned. Smallpox appeared in this province in an epidemic form once in four years approximately. The last epidemic being in 1933. Previous to that it occurred in 1929 when the number of attacks was 2,019 and deaths 506. During this year so far there had been 372 attacks and 99 deaths.

The attacks at present are confined to the cherries of Krishnamper, Perambur and Choolai. The Corporation authorities are intensifying the sanitary campaign. They are also intensifying the campaign for re-vaccination. There had been so far about 40,000 re-vaccinations and about 3,000 vaccinations done. Additional staff had been given to the hospitals for the purpose.

HONORARY MEDICAL SERVICE.

The scheme for the extension of the honorary medical service system inaugurated by the Government of Madras at the end of last year has been generally welcomed by the lay and professional public. A number of improvements have since been suggested by individuals as well as associations. But there are also criticisms to the scheme and Dr. T. S. S. ex-Rajani, Minister for Public Health, answered some of them last Friday while addressing the students of the Stanley Medical School Royapuram on the occasion of the annual day celebrations. Under the reorganisation scheme, the Minister said, there were about 550 appointments of L.M.P.'s ultimately to be filled by the Government. He assured them that the Government would be prepared to give L.M.P.'s every encouragement and that there was no intention to disregard the claims of deserving persons to promotion.

ELECTRICITY DEVELOPMENT

At a meeting of the Electricity Committee of the Congress Legislature Party it was resolved that Government should treat electricity as a national public utility concern and that as it should and could play a large part in the development of the country and other industries and agriculture, the Government should keep its generation and distribution in all areas of the provinces in its own hands, and should not give any licences hereafter to private agencies, except in the case of the few municipal towns still left in which municipal bodies should be granted licence if they are in a fit position to work it up. The Committee was of opinion that the Congress Government should not pursue the policy of past Governments purchasing steel poles for transmission and distribution from foreign countries when suitable wooden poles were available in the province itself and that too in Government's forests. The Government was requested to appoint forthwith a Committee to enquire into the working of all private concerns in the electricity and especially the Madras Supply Electric Corporation with special reference to rates.

RETURN OF PROF. SHAHA.

Mr. A. K. Shaha, a Bengali scientist, who had been to Russia in connection with the industrial reorganisation of that country, arrived in Madras a few days ago accompanied by his wife, who is Russian by birth.

Mr. Shaha narrated his experiences in Soviet Russians, in the course of an interview, and paid a glowing tribute to the great scientific achievements of that land within the short period of ten years. He stated that during his stay in Russia he was doing research work in collaboration with the other scientists invited from the different parts of the world.

Mr. Shaha is the inventor of an "Industrial Gas-burner" and author of "Theory of Constructions and Calcul. of Gas-burner" and works of molecular Physics, Biophysics, etc.

RAPID PROGRESS.

Russia was industrially backward only a few years ago, worse than India in that respect, stated the scientist. But thanks to the industrial experts and the organising ability of the Soviet authorities, he added, Russia has made rapid progress in a brief period. All the scientists of the Globe were invited to that country and they were asked to use their skill and intelligence in improving the industrial life of Russia. As a result, within a few years, many research laboratories and large scale industries sprung up in different parts of the country. And no other country in the world can now rival her in industrial development.

BUDGET SESSION OF BOMBAY ASSEMBLY

Rent Control Bill In Agenda

The budget session of the Bombay Legislative Assembly will commence on Friday 25th instant at 2 p.m. at the Assembly Hall, Bombay. Among the non-official bills of importance are motion to regulate rents of premises, bill to protect tenants against unreasonable exactions of landlords and bill to abolish khotsi system.

Official business consists of presentation of the Budget for the year 1938-39. General discussion of the Budget, demands for grants and motions to reduce or omit grants and consideration of Draft Rules of procedure of the B. L. A. to be framed under S. 84 (1) of the Government of India Act, 1935.

NON-OFFICIAL BILLS.

(1) Bill No. IX of 1937 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Public Conveyances Act, 1920)—First reading—Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, M.L.A.

(2) Bill No. X of 1937 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Public Conveyances Act, 1920)—First reading—Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, M.L.A.

(3) Bill No. XI of 1937 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1935)—First reading—Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, M.L.A.

(4) Bill No. XII of 1937 (A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888)—First reading—Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, M.L.A.

(5) Bill No. XIII of 1937 (A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888)—First reading—Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, M.L.A.

(6) Bill No. XIV of 1937 (A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888)—First reading—Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, M.L.A.

(7) Bill No. XV of 1937 (A Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908) in its application to the Bombay Presidency)—First reading—Mr. S. V. Parulekar, M.L.A.

(8) Bill No. XVI of 1937 (A Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908) in its application to the Bombay Presidency)—First reading—Mr. S. V. Parulekar, M.L.A.

(9) Bill No. XVII of 1937 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Public Conveyances Act, 1920)—First

reading—Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, M.L.A.

(10) Bill No. XVIII of 1937 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Public Conveyances Act, 1920)—First reading—Mr. All Bahadur Bahadur Khan, M.L.A.

(11) Bill No. XIX of 1937 (A Bill to regulate the rents of premises in the Bombay Province)—First reading—Mr. All Bahadur Bahadur Khan, M.L.A.

(12) Bill No. XX of 1937 (A Bill to abolish the Khotsi System)—First reading—Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, M.L.A.

(13) Bill No. XXI of 1937 (A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888)—First reading—Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, M.L.A.

(14) Bill No. XXII of 1937 (A Bill to protect the tenants in certain matters against the unreasonable exactions of the landlord)—First reading—Mr. S. V. Parulekar, M.L.A.

(15) Bill No. XXIII of 1937 (A Bill to amend the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act, III of 1874)—First reading—Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, M.L.A.

(16) Bill No. XXIV of 1937 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Public Conveyances Act, 1920)—First reading—Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, M.L.A.

Mrs. Falz B. Tyabji, M.L.A. has given notice of the following resolution:—

1. "In view of the inadequacy of the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors Act, 1935, to meet the conditions of the City of Bombay, this Assembly recommends to Government to amend the said Act, at an early date, so as to provide for the control of the profession of midwives by the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, the prohibition of working as midwives by unqualified women but safeguarding the interests of the unqualified women at present following this profession and giving instructions to indigenous 'dais' until such time as the profession of trained and registered midwives is financially accessible to all classes of people."

development, and scientific improvement.

Mr. Shaha referring to the conditions in India pointed out that if eminent engineers with adequate administrative powers organised the various resources of the country, we could soon excel any other nation in the matter of industrial development. In no other country was there such an abundant supply of raw materials as in India. But it was regrettable to find in our country those materials wasted for want of men, money and initiative. He described in detail how they can all be utilised to the great increase of national wealth. It was gratifying, however, he added, to note that of late Indians had begun to move in the direction of properly utilising their immense materials.

LARGE SCALE INDUSTRIES.

The scientist also referred to Mahatma Gandhi's emphasis on the development of our cottage industries and expressed his opinion that considering the present world conditions, it was not possible for a country to exist and claim a position of rank in the comity of nations without the development of large scale industries. Cottage Industries by themselves were not enough for a nation. If India had a desire to isolate herself from the rest of the world she could content herself with cottage industries. Here, he instanced the case of Abyssinia and said that she lost her independence because she did not develop her large scale industries.

BRITISH & NIZAM'S MONEY ORDERS

Exchange System Inaugurated

(From Our Own Correspondent.) HYDERABAD (Dn.), (By Mail).

A Government Press Note issued by the Nizam's Government regarding exchange of money orders, etc., between the Nizam and Imperial Post Offices says: "Owing to the lack of a system of exchange of money orders and insured letters between the Nizam's Government and the Government of India, the subjects of both the Governments were being put to considerable inconvenience in the matter of transmitting moneys from one place to another.

"In order to remove all these disadvantages and also to provide further facilities to the subjects of both the Governments, the new system of sending money orders was enforced from the 4th December 1937. This system has proved very popular among the public as is evidenced by the fact

Organize Now for a Trade Victory!

"Get to know how the forthcoming Exhibition of the INDIAN INDUSTRIES FAIR to be held on Esplanade Maidan between Mar. 19th and Apr. 18th can be of practical value towards the development of your business.

"As a consistent trade propaganda it affords you every facility to make a fine display and sale.

"Take part in the Exhibition, meet face to face your customer, appeal direct to him and profit by this great effort to capture a great market.

For particulars apply sharp. THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, THE INDIAN INDUSTRIES FAIR, LTD., Temple of Industry, Girgaum Main Road, BOMBAY. Tel. 22548 or 26470.



The only Cure FOR COLDS & COUGHS IS SIROLIN 'ROCHE' MADE IN SWITZERLAND

Mr. ULLAL'S LECTURES

BAGALKOT, Feb. 11.

Mr. N. S. Ullal, B.A., Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction, Bombay Presidency, has been touring in this District this month, giving model lessons with magic lantern slides and Cinema Films in Schools and public lectures on important topics of the day such as China and Chinamen, and Village uplift. He gave public lectures at Bijapur and Bagalkot and village uplift lectures in some villages nearby.

Why Be Disheartened?

Solve all your difficulties—Love, Peace, Success, Sickness, Consult Prof. A. K. BUX, Famous Palmist at Nawaz Mansion, 1st floor, Colaba Causeway, Bombay, between 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Highest testimonials from Lords, Governors, Maharajas, Nawabs, etc. Do not miss this opportunity—last visit to Bombay.

QUICK NEW STRENGTH FOR FEVER PATIENTS

During or after a fever attack your digestion is so weak that even the thought of food turns you sick.

Yet your exhausted body needs abundant nourishment to restore your nerve and muscle tissues which have been wasted away by the fever poisons.

In Horlicks doctors have found a food that can be easily digested, that stimulates your jaded appetite, and that pours quick new strength into your exhausted body. Convalescence is shortened, soon you're full of vitality. Buy Horlicks to-day—available everywhere.

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FOR
COUGH, COLDS and all INFECTIONS of THROAT.
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HIGHEST QUALITY**

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For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

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BOMBAY AND MADRAS



All-India Fight Against T. B.

Vicereine Launches Campaign

NEED OF UNITED FRONT AND FREE BEDS

Appeal To States And Provinces: Research Centre At Delhi

NEW DELHI, February 13. H. E. the Marchioness of Linlithgow addressed a Press Conference at the Viceroy's house. This is the first conference to be held by the Vicereine in India and is acknowledged as an important event marking break with official tradition. Her Excellency spoke on the Anti-Tuberculosis campaign initiated by her and explained her plans for utilisation of the fund, which is being collected.

Her Excellency said: "Most of you are probably aware of the appalling ravages caused by tuberculosis in this country and how desperate is the need for a properly organised campaign to combat it. I have set my heart on making this appeal a success and above all on doing my utmost to see that the money, when collected is put to the best possible use."

CENTRAL ORGANISATION

"You are aware in general terms of the proposals set out by me in my original appeal as to the disposal of funds, but obviously much will depend on the amount of money that the people of India raise. You also are aware that the formation of an Association to be known as All-India Anti-Tuberculosis Association will be the first step to take at the close of the appeal."

I think the Association should consist of a central organisation at the headquarters of the Government of India supported by Provincial (and possibly State) organisations, which should affiliate themselves to the centre in order to apply a uniform policy with modifications to suit different localities wherein tuberculosis prevails.

My idea is that the expenditure in the Provinces and States should be mainly on the provision of clinics as it is largely through these clinics that we shall be able to reach the poor if they function in the way that I hope to see. They will have their health visitors attached to the clinics, whose duty it will be to go in to the homes of the poor to find infected members of a family and to bring them to clinics for treatment, to help them with their knowledge and teach them how to prevent infection spreading.

Then I want to see additional wards of free beds added to the existing hospitals and sanatoriums, which would bring them within reach of the poor. Free beds already exist but we want more and these beds should be endowed. It would clearly be impossible for unendowed hospitals to increase to any large extent their free accommodation. It is about as much as

they can do in many cases to keep their heads above water.

APPEAL FOR FREE BEDS. Even now I commend this method of helping my scheme to the many large-hearted and charitably inclined people of India that they should endow free beds, which bear the name of a beloved member of their family and whose name would be inscribed for all time not only on brass plate, but would also be enshrined in the hearts of poor, who found refuge from their sufferings.

I want to take this opportunity of stressing once more the fact that 95 per cent. of the money collected in the Provinces and States will be returned to them. I want the public to banish from their vision the picture of a central organisation as an octopus putting out its suckers to draw all the money into its voracious jaws. I am only taking for a very small portion, 5 per cent. which will be devoted to research, propaganda, development of a Central Model Clinic at Delhi and providing technical advice. The amount represented by this 5 per cent. would be added to the capital of the existing King George V Fund, which would continue to be administered at headquarters, but would be administered by a more representative and more scientifically equipped Committee than at present.

FORM UNITED FRONT. We have a tremendous problem to solve, but it is a problem, which can be solved, if we go forward together in a spirit of co-operation and unity. It is a problem, which concerns us all, rich and poor, the health and weak, people of all religions and castes. Let us, therefore, unite in this great effort towards the attainment of our ideal, the ideal of India freed for all time from the menace of tuberculosis, which at this moment is sapping her very life's blood.—A. P.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, February 13.

CHILDREN SCALDED TO DEATH

An innocent frolic of a three-year old child is reported to have ended in his own death and that of his elder sister aged six. It is stated that on Thursday morning one Nagappa Puddu, residing at Jamnadas Building, Pitha Street, Fort, was lifting a pot of boiling water from a seegree, when his little son Shankar pulled his hand.

The water splashed over Shankar and his sister Jalaja who also happened to be close by. Both of them were removed to the G. T. Hospital but the boy died on Friday night and the girl on Saturday morning.

DIED OF STARVATION

Occasionally one hears of an unknown man or woman, found dead on the footpaths in Bombay.

There is no name, no address, no relatives, no identity. One such case occurred on Saturday. The body of a Muslim male, aged about 45, was lying dead on the Maidan, opposite the Derby Cinema, Nowroji Hill. All that is known about him is that he was seen begging in the locality.

The cause of death has been certified to be starvation. Starvation is classed among "natural causes", and people who die of starvation or exposure are not honoured with an inquest,

nor will they be noticed, generally, in the Press!

CRUSHED TO DEATH

An unknown Hindu was crushed to death under the wheels of a lorry loaded with sand, at the Khodadad Circle, Dadar on Saturday afternoon.

It is stated that lorry No. 876-Bom., loaded with wet sand, was being driven along Vincent Road towards Matunga by one Mahomedall Shahabuddin.

At the turning of the Circle the lorry is reported to have knocked down an unidentified Hindu, aged about 45 years. It appears also that one of the wheels of the lorry passed over the man. He died on the way to hospital.

An inquest will be held to-day (Monday).

FATAL INJURIES TO WOMAN

A stone hit a woman named Sani Gopal working at a distance of 370 feet when blasting operations in a stone quarry at Parel Tank Road were carried on, on Sunday. She died soon after admission to the K. E. M. Hospital.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ ACTIVITIES

The 13th annual general body meeting of the Asthika Samaj was held on Sunday at the Samaj premises, Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer presiding. The report of the Samaj for the last year was a re-

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WIN OR LOSE

it's great fun at the

BOMBAY RACES

FOURTH DAY SATURDAY. 19th FEBRUARY, 1938.
Rajpipla Gold Cup.—C. N. Wadia Gold Cup.
FIFTH DAY SATURDAY. 26th FEBRUARY, 1938.
The Byculla Club Cup.—The Turf Club Cup.

SPECIAL RETURN BUS SERVICES EACH RACE DAY FROM — COLABA, DADAR, BALLARD ESTATE. FREQUENT TRAIN SERVICES TO AND FROM MAHALAXMI—BOOKING ON THE COURSE.

ADMISSION RATES AS USUAL (Right of Admission Reserved).

Bombay Races

cord of lectures, concerts, religious deliberations and social work. After success in the recent chit fund litigation, the report contained the following significant appeal:—

It is just a year more for the termination of all the running Chits and this is perhaps the most critical period when every p's counts, more so in view of the heavy arrears. We therefore

appeal to the Chit Fund members (those who still owe) to extend their maximum co-operation by making prompt payments to enable the Management to meet their obligations in paying out the remaining un-auctioned Kurt members."

The following office-bearers were elected for 1938:—Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer, (President);

Mr. P. V. Ramaswamy Iyer, (Vice-President); Mr. V. Venkataram, (Treasurer); Mr. A. S. Krishna Iyer and Mr. C. V. Subramania Iyer, (Joint Honorary Secretaries); Messrs. P. R. Neelakanta Iyer, P. V. Suryanaryan Iyer, P. S. Narasimhan, N. N. Narayana Iyer and K. R. Sankara Narayana Iyer, as members of the Committee.

Bombay Cabinet's Achievements

Measures For Rural Drive: New Deal For Labour: War On Illiteracy

The following are further extracts from the official publication, "Bombay Government and its Work" recently issued.

GOVERNMENT have considered the advisability of revising the present policy regarding the Criminal Tribes. They have appointed a Committee to report on the entire problem including the amendment of the Criminal Tribes Act. That the problem is not an easy one is clear from the recent trouble at the Sholapur Criminal Tribes Settlement arising from the activities of Red flag leaders and Government had to have recourse to section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code and the Criminal Law Amendment Act to control the violent tendencies exhibited by the Tribes in response to outside inspiration. The effect of these measures was very satisfactory, and normal conditions were soon restored.

SEPARATION OF FUNCTIONS
The Government are exploring the possibilities of separating judicial and executive functions. This reform is one that requires careful examination. The subject is being studied in detail with reference to the districts of Ahmedabad and Poona.

WARNING TO OFFICIALS
The necessity for Government officers treating members of the public approaching them on business with courtesy and promptitude has been strongly emphasised in a circular letter. Officials have been warned against corruption of all kinds including the use of public conveyances without paying full fare, free admission to places of entertainment and receiving free provisions and services when touring.

Heads of Departments have been informed that candidates for admission into the public service should not be regarded as disqualified for appointment by reason only of the fact that they took part in the civil disobedience movement or other Congress activity.

Officers leaving their station on transfer, leave, etc. are forbidden to accept any farweli entertainment from the members of their staff, especially low paid members.

LAND REVENUE AND RURAL INDEBTEDNESS
All authorised arrears of revenue outstanding on 31st July, 1936, were remitted. Authorised arrears consist of land revenue which is not collected in the year in which it falls due owing to poor crops. All other arrears of revenue due from agriculturists have been subjected to a close examination with a view to the equitable adjustment of burdens to the present capacity of the ryots. Thus the tagal dues in the Dhandhuka taluka have been scaled down and further orders will shortly issue.

Government have framed a programme of revision of the Land Revenue system and other measures affecting the rural economy and will shortly introduce as a first instalment Bills to govern the settlement of land revenue and provide security for tenants and a Bill to provide for the conciliation of debts. Pending enactment of these provisions, an emergency Bill has been passed as indicated below to prevent the interim eviction of certain classes of landholders and tenants. Executive orders have been issued in order to restrict as much as possible the eviction of landholders for failure to pay Government dues and sums recoverable as land revenue arrears.

CO-OPERATION
The present position of the co-operative movement and its future lines of development have been carefully examined by the

Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the Managing Director of the Provincial Co-operative Bank who have presented a joint report. The report covers the whole field of co-operation. Government believe that the orders which will shortly issue on these recommendations together with administrative and other arrangements which they have in view will in course of time bring to the movement the new life which it so badly requires.

REINSTATEMENT OF VILLAGE OFFICERS

Government have issued orders that participation in the Civil Disobedience Movement or other Congress activity should not be regarded as a disqualification for service as kulkarni, patil, inferior village servant, or the like, and that every endeavour should be made to reappoint kulkarnis, patils and inferior village servants who lost their posts owing to such participation at the first opportunity which presents itself, provided objectionable and does not involve passing over others with superior claims.

Orders have also been issued for the restoration of cash allowances and Vatan and Inam lands forfeited for participation in the Civil Disobedience Movement. There are only very few cases of forfeiture still outstanding which will be dealt with shortly.

Government have abolished, with effect from 1st July, 1937, the grazing fees for village cattle of forest and non-forest villages, sheep and goats and non-village cattle.

PROHIBITION

Government have decided on a policy of complete prohibition of the sale and consumption of alcoholic drinks, opium and nemp drugs. As a first instalment a considerable reduction of toddy booths was carried out in Bombay City and several shops which were within 100 yards of and in the same street as temples, mosques, schools, and hospitals were either cancelled or removed. For next year the programme includes the constitution of the whole of Ahmedabad City, and suburbs as a "dry" or no-licence area. In addition, three rural dry areas, consisting of two talukas each, will be created, one in Gujarat, one in the Deccan, and one in the Karnatak. In other areas a large number of redundant shops, i.e. shops which can be closed without driving people to illicit sources of supply will be closed. Further shops and booths will be removed beyond 100 yards in the same street of temples, mosques, schools and hospitals. Shops will also be moved away from mills and factories. Further experiments under contemplation are the closure of shops on mill pay days, the sale of liquor in certain areas only in sealed bottles for consumption off the premises, etc. An energetic campaign has been inaugurated to stop the adulteration of toddy with deleterious substances.

VILLAGE WATER SUPPLY.

The provision of Rs. 10 lakhs for the improvement of village water supply has been distributed among the Revenue divisions according to needs. Special instructions have been issued to secure the free enjoyment of public wells and tanks by the Harijans on the same terms as persons belonging to other communities. Where there is reason to apprehend that the existing disabilities of these classes in any particular village are likely to continue, either no money will be spent in that village from the grant of Rs. 10 lakhs or where the needs are pressing, the money will be spent solely for providing special drinking water facilities for the Scheduled Classes. In utilising the special grant for water supply Government have advised the conversion of step wells into draw wells and the construction of bunds across rivers and streams.

INDIGENOUS MEDICINE.
A scheme for the registration of practitioners in indigenous systems of medicine has been devised and a bill on the lines of the Bombay Medical Act of 1912 will be presented to the legislature shortly.

MEDICAL AID.
Government have also considered a number of schemes for the advancement of medical aid in rural areas.

It is proposed to extend the schemes for the subsidising of medical practitioners in rural areas and the appointment of nurses and midwives at local board dispensaries and to improve the supply of instruments to local bodies' dispensaries.

In Bombay city the primary concern of the Government is to find funds to maintain the 300 additional beds for which accommodation is available under the Governor's Hospital Fund Scheme.

COMMUNICATIONS.
The road policy has already been revised. It has been decided to construct, improve and modernise the trunk roads and also to modernise roads in and near towns, which are subjected to heavy traffic. The work of modernising the Bombay-Poona Road which is estimated to cost about Rs. 30 lakhs is proposed to be taken up from next year.

Government have drawn up a seven year programme of "competitive," "feeder" and "other" roads. The programme is proposed to be taken up from the year 1939-40.

A special provision of Rs. 34 lakhs has been made for the construction of roads leading to villages.

MOSQUES AT AHMEDNAGAR.
Orders have been issued to the local officers for the immediate restoration to the Muslims of Ahmednagar of the Malik Ambar's Kali Masjid and the Sunheri Masjid and the reservation of Ek Chhatra Masjid for religious use of the Muslim members of the City Police force at Ahmednagar. The restoration of the Civil Jail and Record Room adjacent to the Kamani Masjid and Imampur Masjid will be effected within a period of 3 years.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS.

Under clause II of the Schedule to the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, a special auditor has been appointed to examine and audit the accounts of the electric supply undertakings in the Province and to submit a report to Government on the true financial position of each undertaking.

IRRIGATION.

The entire policy of irrigation is under revision. Government have appointed a committee to examine the whole question. It is proposed to provide greater facilities for water supply in canal areas and if possible to reduce the water rates. Government are considering a scheme for the expansion of water supply in the dry district of Bijapur and adjoining areas by lifting water from the river beds by wind-mills.

A scheme for constructing storage tanks and reservoirs for increasing the water supply of the Konkan is also under contemplation.

Government has decided to undertake a regular programme for repairing and keeping efficient all existing minor irrigation works and for construction of new minor irrigation works, especially in areas subject to frequent scarcity of rainfall and to carry out the programme vigorously. Substantial grants are being provided in the estimates of 1938-39 for the purpose and all necessary preliminaries in pursuance of the programme are being undertaken.

EDUCATION.

The policy of the Ministry in regard to education was defined before the Legislature. It was to evolve a truly national education and with this end in view schemes are being devised to reform both Primary and Secondary education. The entire system of primary education, it has been said, needs to be overhauled. Schemes for expansion, consolidation and better control will be worked out. The existing control machinery will be so revised as to be both effective and efficient.

It has also been decided to convert some of the Government secondary schools according to local conditions into technical and vocational schools, primary training institutions and high schools for girls and the remaining schools will be transferred to private agencies, such transfer being conditional upon such agencies having adequate resources, assisted by grants-in-aid if necessary, to ensure the maintenance of the transferred institutions in a state of efficiency. The committee appointed to draw up a scheme for the introduction of physical education in primary and secondary schools has submitted its report which is

under examination. Committees have been appointed to advise Government on the question of vocational training for boys and girls in primary schools, on the training of primary teachers and on the problem of adult education.

The amendment of the Primary Education Act has been taken in hand and it is hoped to introduce the amending Bill in the Budget session of the Assembly.

STUDENTS AND DISCIPLINE.

Government have also issued orders modifying the previous rules and orders regarding discipline in educational institutions, and school masters, teachers and persons at study over 18 are being allowed the liberty to attend all public meetings and to become members of organisations other than those whose policy or programme involves the dissemination of ideas of violence or the use of violence. Similarly persons at study will be allowed to attend public meetings and take part in the activities of all educational, social, and religious Association, except that such of them as are below 16 may with the consent of their guardians be prevented by the heads of their educational institutions from attending any particular meeting which those heads consider objectionable.

SCHEDULED CLASSES.

Government have recently taken special measures for the advancement of education among the Scheduled Classes. As a result of these measures, Scheduled class students in all Arts and Professional Colleges, Government as well as non-Government, will receive full free studentships as well as scholarships at the rate of Rs. 15 in Arts Colleges and Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per mensem in Professional Colleges. All students in Government secondary schools (numbering 364 at present) will receive full free studentships, and all students in Government as well as non-Government secondary schools who are eligible under the rules, will also get scholarships at the rate of Rs. 4 to Rs. 8 per mensem.

The question of granting full free studentships to all Scheduled Class students in non-Government secondary schools is under consideration.

MUSLIM EDUCATION.

Government are investigating the possibilities of popularising the Anglo-Urdu Middle School for girls in Poona and increasing admissions to it. The orders regarding reservations of places for students of the Muslim community in Government secondary schools for boys have been revised and the percentage of reservations has been raised from 15 to 20.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

In pursuance of the general policy of relieving unemployment among educated classes the opening of a leather working school in Bombay has been sanctioned.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Government have taken in hand the question of introducing some radical changes in the constitution of local bodies and liberalising their administration. Government's proposals include abolition of nominations, introduction of joint electorates with reservation of seats for certain minorities, widening of the franchise, improved finance, improvement of the administration of village panchayats, and other incidental measures. A bill for the revision of the constitution and powers of the Panchayats is being drafted.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

Several schemes have been sanctioned for developing cottage industries. These include encouragement of hand-spinning and khadi weaving, cottage dyeing and cloth printing, art-craft, lacquer work, cane and bamboo work, tanning and production of jaggery from palmyra and date palm juices.

In order to promote research work in connection with cottage and small scale industries Government have sanctioned an experimental workshop for the Industrial Engineer. Special arrangements have been made for carrying out experiments relating to glass bangles, oil pressing, sann hemp and imitation gold thread industries.

Government have also sanctioned the establishment of an Industrial Chemist's Laboratory for undertaking investigations as a regular routine work of the Department of Industries, for the development of likely new industries and the improvement of existing ones.

SWADESHI GOODS.

A committee has been appointed to inquire into the question of purchase of Government stores. The committee is required to advise on the possibility of centralising all purchases of stores in a single agency in the Province and the use of Swadeshi goods. (Continued on Page 11, Col. 3.)

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It is dangerous to neglect a cold. At the first warning sneeze, use Mistol. A few soothing drops in each nostril quickly relieve congestion and open clogged nasal passages. Soon you breathe easily again.

MISTOL STOPS COLDS WHERE THEY START.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Sud 14, 1938.
Muslim: Zilhaj 13, 1356.
Parsi: Sherever 12, 1367.
High tide: 11.39.
Low tide: 5.46, 17.43.
Sunrise: 7h. 8m.
Sunset: 6h. 38m.
Fifth "Test"—Lord Tennyson's XI vs All-India XI, Brabourne Stadium, 10.30 a.m.
Bombay Medical Council Meeting: Committee Room, New Marine Lines, 12 noon.
University Senate: Annual meeting, 1 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3.40 p.m.

Tuesday, February 15

Fifth "Test"—Lord Tennyson's XI vs All-India XI, Brabourne Stadium, 10.30 a.m.
Bombay University: Special Convocation, Convocation Hall, 1 p.m.
Improvements Committee, 4.10 p.m.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION.
There will be a lecture by Prof. P. A. Wadia on Mahatma Gandhi to-day (Monday), at 6.30 p.m. at the Blavatky Lodge.

GATHA SOCIETY.
A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 124-126, Apollo Street, Fort, when Ervad Framroz Ardeshir Bode, B.A., will explain in Gujarati the Yagna Ceremony by performing it with the sacred alats (instruments).

BOMBAY FIELD CLUB.
Under the auspices of the Bombay Field Club Rev. Fr. H. Heras, S. J., will deliver a Public Lecture on "The Ancient History of India and the Epigraphical Data of Mohenjodaro", at 4.30 p.m. on Tuesday, 15th inst. in the Lecture Hall, University South Wing.
Dr. N. A. Thoothi, B.A., D.Phil. (Oxon) will preside.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY MUSLIM LEAGUE.
Khan Sahab A. A. Khan, M.A., advocate has been officially adopted as a Muslim League Candidate for the bye-election to the Bombay Legislative Council from the Central Division.

NORTH BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION.

The North Bombay Students' Union observed the Harenderanath Munnshi Day on the 12th inst.

A well-attended meeting of students was held on the Shivaji Park Maidan at Dadar, Ibbal Singh, recently released from jail, presided.
Ibbal Singh during his speech appealed to all the students to carry on a non-stop campaign for the immediate and unconditional release of all the political prisoners by organising demonstrations and meetings by distributing pamphlets to educate and rouse the public opinion over this most vital issue.

Mr. Nagarkar, the general secretary of the union emphasises the importance of organising school and college meetings of students and to pass resolutions demanding the immediate and unconditional release of all the political prisoners and to send the resolutions to the Premier Hon. B. G. Kher.

JAMIAI SHUBHAN AL-MUSLIMI MEEN.

H. E. Sheikh Sulaiman, Finance Minister, Saudi Arabia, has sent the following cable to Mr. Yusuf Abdulla Fozan:—"Wish you happy prosperous 14th Arafat Wednesday. Total sea pilgrims 60,000."

THE EXCELSIOR

THREE SHOWS DAILY
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

THE RETURN OF THE SCARLET PIMPERNEL

By BARONESS ORCZY with
BARRY K. BARNES
in the immortal role of the Pimpernel
A United Artists Super.

CAPITOL

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.



MEET THE HELL DIVERS OF THE DEEP
SUBMARINE D-1
PAT O'BRIEN-WAYNE MORRIS
GEORGE BRENT
FRANK McHUGH-DORIS WESTON

AMUSEMENT

OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Mr. Deeds Goes to Town". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Submarine D 1". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Nand Kumar". Daily at 4-15, 8 and 10.45 p.m.
EROS—"You're a Sweetheart". Daily at 6 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Return of the Scarlet Pimpernel". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Watan". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10.30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The Unexpected". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10.30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Mukti". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10.45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Kisan Kanya". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10.30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Jeevan Prabhat". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10.30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Chandrarao More". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10.45 p.m.
PATHE—"Gentleman Daku". Daily at 5, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Tovarich". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROYAL—"Vidya-pati". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10.45 p.m.
SUPER—"Golden Hair". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10.45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Last Gangster". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"Nightingale". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10.45 p.m.

Reception To Subhas At Virar

Babu Subhash Chandra Bose, on his way to the Harijura Congress Sessions, was given an enthusiastic ovation at Virar and profusely garlanded on behalf of the Thana District Congress Committee, Bassein Taluka Congress Committee, the Taluka Kisan Sabha, Virar Gramapanchayat and the local Merchants Association when the Khatris Samaj Students Band played in honour.

Nariman Felicitated On His Election Success

DETERMINED TO REMAIN STAUNCH CONGRESSMAN AND SERVE CITY AND COUNTRY

A large gathering was present on Sunday morning in the spacious auditorium of the Minerva Talkies at Lamington Road, to congratulate Mr. K. F. Nariman on his being elected to the B.P.C.C. with a record number of votes. The New Theatre's Social picture "Thoo-chha" was screened on the occasion, and admission was by tickets. The proceeds of the show will go to the funds of the Bombay Citizens' Committee under whose auspices the meeting was held. Mr. B. G. Horniman presided.
Mr. B. G. Horniman, gave the broad outlines of the Nariman-Patel controversy. He regretted his inability to make a lengthy speech as he had just recovered from a long illness. It was, he said, a great pleasure to preside on the occasion, as it was in the nature of a fulfilment of an important duty. It was the duty of everyone who had in view the cleanliness of the public life of the Bombay city the country to agitate and agitate till the wrongs done to Mr. Nariman were completely wiped out. (Cheers).

He then garlanded Mr. Nariman. **NARIMAN'S REPLY**
Mr. Nariman, replying said:—"Thanks for the kind sentiments and feelings."

I consider this honour not personal, not as a congratulatory function for me but as a citizen's just and deserving tribute to the high sense of justice and independent and fearless judgment of intelligent and discriminating voters of the D. Ward.

It must be nearly 20 years since I have been seeking suffrage of this Ward which is considered the most intelligent, cultured and advanced Ward in the City. It has never failed me; on most occasions I have topped the polls, but those triumphs were at normal times. I am doubly grateful for this unique result on this particular election, because I do not look upon this success merely as a demonstration of personal feeling and affection towards me; but I welcome it more as a clear symptom of independent spirit and fearless judgment. It is a very healthy symptom in our city politics and ought to serve as an eye-opener to many dreamers and king-makers, who were under the impression that they could lead the voters by the nose and carry the votes in their pockets.

TRIUMPH FOR THE CAUSE.
It is a distinct triumph for the cause for which I stand and it is the first effect in a successful resistance to the approaching menace of Fascism and a serious set-back to the autocracy of dictators. This result has naturally emboldened me more and has given me further

Government House News

BOMBAY, Feb. 12.
Mrs. Angus Campbell arrived at Government House.
The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lunley attended the wedding of Captain M. V. Milbank and the Hon. Mrs. Crawley at All Saints Church Malabar Hill.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

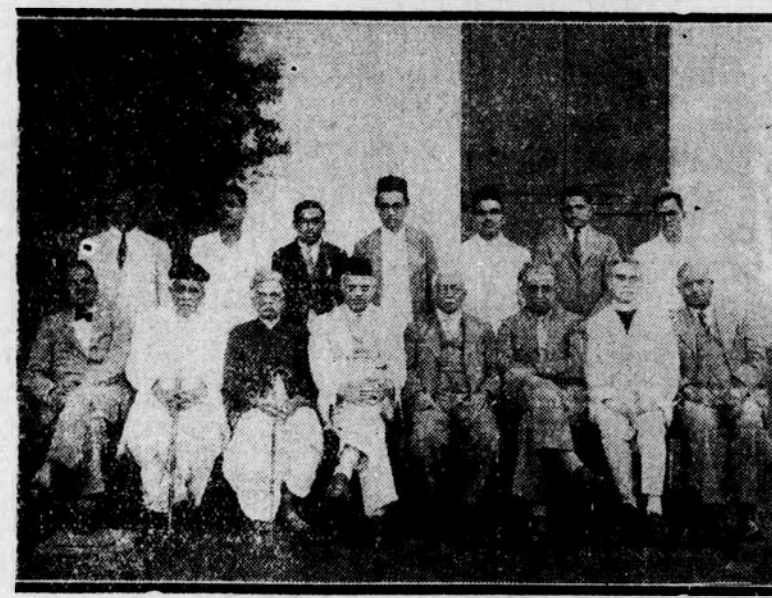
The Fifty-second Annual General Meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., under the Presidency of Mr. H. T. Sorley, I.C.S., the president of the Society.
The Report and the audited Statement of Accounts for 1937 were adopted and the following Council was appointed:—President—H. T. Sorley, Esq., I.C.S.; Vice-Presidents—R. P. Masani, Esq.; G. V. Acharya, Esq.; Members: Dr. J. McKenzie; Messrs. K. A. Padhye, R. K. Dadachani; V. P. Vaidya; Dr. J. F. Bulsara; Revd. Fr. H. Heras; Messrs. P. G. Shah; Mehrotra; K. Set; Prof. Dr. G. S. Ghurye; Principal, H. V. Hampton; Hon. Secretary & Treasurer—Dr. N. A. Thoothi; Hon. Auditors—R. K. Dadachani; and G. V. Acharya.
The President Mr. H. T. Sorley, then delivered his Presidential Address on "The Migration of Culture."

ADVOCATE GHINIWALLA'S LECTURE.

The 33rd lecture of a series of lectures on the teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Yeh-deen" (Vol. II) will be given by Mr. Jhangir S. Ghinivalla, Advocate, in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Dadar, to-day (Monday) at 6.30 p.m.

ARRESTED FOR PICKETING AT STADIUM.

Mr. L. G. Thattai, was arrested, on Sunday, at about 1 p.m. for picketing at the Brabourne Stadium. He was released on bail at 5 p.m. It is learnt that he is charged for obstructing traffic. His case will come for hearing to-day (Monday), at 8.30 a.m. in the Esplanade Court.



Dr. E. Moses, Mayor of Bombay and Mr. M. C. Setalvad, Advocate-General (fourth and fifth from right) were the principal guests of honour at the social gathering of Old Boys of the Wilson College held on Jan. 23.

WILSON HIGH SCHOOL, OLD BOYS' UNION

Mayor Of Bombay And Advocate General Honoured

A social gathering of the old boys of the Wilson High School, was held in the school premises on the 29th January. The function was characterised by appropriate grandeur and gaiety. The distinguished guests on the occasion were Dr. E. Moses, the Mayor of Bombay, and Mr. M. C. Setalvad, the Advocate-General, who are, both old Wilsonians.

The function began with a short speech by Mr. K. S. Rele, Chairman of the Union. Mr. Rele in his speech introduced the distinguished guests. Dr. Moses then addressed the audience. He expressed

great satisfaction at the moral and intellectual achievements of his 'Alma Mater' and hoped that every Wilsonian would take an active part in the civic life of the city. Mr. Setalvad in a short but sweet speech, exhorted his younger friends "to work steadily and to behave straight." He delighted the audience by narrating them some happy reminiscences of his school-life.

Rao Saheb B. Y. Khisty, the headmaster of the school, prided himself on the fact that his student Mr. Setalvad had become a "Great Man." Of Dr. Moses, he said that the diligent doctor had inherited some of the characteristics of Moses, the law-giver.

Many other distinguished old Wilsonians were also present on the occasion. Their presence contributed greatly to the success of the function.

The function terminated with the pleasant programme of light refreshments.

Threat Of General Strike In Textile Industry

Resolutions At Workers' Rally

A line of action preparatory to a general strike was revealed by Mr. S. A. Dange, at a Workers' Rally organised under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, (Red Flag) at Kamgar Maidan, Parel on Sunday.

Labour leaders of the city appealed to the textile workers to prepare for a general strike if their demands were not granted. They however declared that they would line up with the Congress, if their minimum demands were granted.

THREAT OF STRIKE

The following resolutions were passed:—

This meeting representing the textile workers of Bombay City, held under the auspices of the B.G.K.U. Red Flag declares that the burden of wage-cuts and rationalisation has become unbearable and resolves to take all the necessary steps to end it.

The textile workers of Bombay have so far co-operated with the Ministry by not resorting to direct action, i.e., a textile General Strike, which is completely justified to-day if the wage-cuts are not restored by any other means by the employers or the Government, in view of the single fact proved before the Committee that the depression has lifted and the industry is experiencing a veritable boom.

This meeting, therefore, demands that the recommendations of the Committee along with the Government's resolution thereon be published immediately, and the recommendations uphold the

demands of the workers, the mill-owners be forced by immediate legislation, if necessary, to carry them out.

If the millowners fail to restore the wage-cuts and grant increases as set forth in the memorandum of the B.P.T.U.C. to the Committee, recognise the B.G.K.U. and redress other grievances of the workers, this meeting resolves to launch upon a general strike on a suitable date, to be determined by the Executive Committee of the B.G.K.U.

Meanwhile it calls upon all the workers to prepare for a general strike, when the Union gives the call, by enlisting in thousands under the Red Flag of the B.G.K.U. and build up the Strike Fund.

Mr. Nimkar moving the resolution said that the minimum demands of the workers should be granted, and that the Union should be recognised. At present there were 1,60,000 textile workers and there was 38 per cent. cuts in the weaving departments in the mills, and 25 per cent. cuts in the spinning departments. The Textile Inquiry Committee was set up by the Government as early as October last, and its report had not yet seen the light of day.

He said that workers should be given a minimum wage of Rs. 35 and they would not accept nothing less.

Mr. S. G. Mirajkar observed that the textile workers of Bombay had gone through several strikes in the past and they knew how to unite. There were strikes in 1928, 1929, and 1934.

ORGANISED STRIKE

Mr. Dange said that the Managing Committee of Strike Committee was to fix the date for a general strike. But before that Chawl Committees had to be set up, and mill committees had to be actively function, so that all these committees would co-ordinate with the Managing Committee of the Strike Committee and that there would be an organised strike in the city.

Ground was being prepared for a general strike at the present, and he appealed to them to rally together. They could not foretell the upshot of the strike, but still they should be prepared to fight for their rights and get their demands.

Mr. Tambitkar and Mr. Ranadive also spoke on the resolution. The following resolutions were also passed:—

REPEAL REPRESSIVE LAWS
This meeting notes with regret even after eight months of working of the Congress legislatures, the repressive laws on the Statute Book enacted to suppress the national and working class movement have not yet been repealed.

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RAJAJI WELCOMES MYSORE GESTURE

MADRAS, Feb. 12.
The Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Premier, in the course of a Press statement on the Mysore Government's gesture in granting an amnesty to the politicals, said:—"I am very glad that the Mysore Government have promptly and clearly been laid down by the Congress Working Committee at Wardha and have unconditionally released all prisoners and withdrawn all prosecutions and prohibitory orders. There is therefore now a clean slate, which is a great advantage."—United Press.

PATNA.—The next session of the Bihar Co-operative Congress will be held in the second week of next month. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramdas Pantulu will preside.

It demands that the first task before the next session of the legislatures should be the repeal of these laws, especially the Cr. L. A., whose continuance is a direct violation of the Civil Liberties of the people which the present Government is pledged to guarantee to the people.

ADULT FRANCHISE
This meeting demands that immediate legislation be undertaken to introduce adult franchise for election to the Bombay Corporation, which to-day because of the present rental and property vote has become a monopoly of capitalists, landlords and usurers, who use their power in keeping the city's poor middle class and workers in bad housing and unsanitary conditions, and use the vast resources produced by the common toll of all the citizens for the benefit of the few. This meeting severely disapproves of the attitude of the Congress Ministries in leaving the question of the introduction of adult franchise to the sanction and vote of this very corporation, thus surrendering the democratic liberty of the citizens to manage their own civic life to the will of those who live at the expense of the people.

This meeting demands that adult franchise be introduced in the constitution of all the local and district boards and of the Bombay Municipality and of the Municipalities of other cities in the province also, immediately.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1938

CONGRESS ORGANISATION

The Report of the Indian National Congress for the year 1937, to be submitted to the forthcoming session at Haripura, is a document of which any political institution in the world may well be proud. The primary members of the Congress numbered during the year three millions and we believe with its General Secretary that this is "the biggest individual membership that any organisation has all over the world." Nor can it be said that the Congress represents only the intelligentsia in the cities and towns. The bulk of the members come from rural India. And if the staff and volunteer organisation be a little improved and better utilised in enlisting more members, the present strength of the Congress can be easily doubled. As a matter of fact as far back as in 1921 the Congress enlisted more than fifty lakhs of members. But the Congress realises that, its representative character having already been established beyond doubt in various ways, what it needs most now in its fight for independence is consolidation and discipline. And on this task Congress is at present concentrating its best attention.

Wanted New Methods

The Report describes vividly enough how embarrassing and even dangerous mere numbers can be without proper organisation and discipline. The task of maintaining discipline, says the Report, is becoming more and more difficult, and particularly in view of the fact, that "some of the weak, selfish and time-serving people and those desiring protection to their inequitable vested interests hastened to join the ranks of the Congress. Some of these had not hesitated to take advantage of the natural and ideological differences in their ranks. Pushing, blustering and immodest candidates often scored better in the A.I.C.C. elections, brushing aside genuine, modest workers, who disdain personal canvassing." It is high time, therefore, the Report suggests that some method of election to the A.I.C.C. should be devised, which,

"while protecting genuine ideological minorities, will obviate the degrading process of personal canvassing." Moreover, with the huge increase in the number of primary members and the increased interest in its internal organisation, the primary elections are becoming extremely difficult. The whole question of the Congress constitution is being considered afresh by local committees in the light of recent developments, but we do not think that the Haripura session will make any radical changes.

Bombay's Record

The most important features of the Congress in recent years is its work for and among the masses. It is this which distinguishes the Congresses from all other political bodies. Since the advent of Gandhiji in particular constructive work of various kinds is the main link between the Congress and the masses. It was mainly to extend the scope of this work and thereby strengthen the nation in its fight for Swaraj that Congress accepted office in the provinces. And the record of constructive work by the various Congress Governments is very encouraging indeed from every point of view. Bombay's record, as reviewed briefly in an official report, is a typical one. But, as we have pointed out before, official work however extensive, does not bring the Congress as such into very close contact with the people. It has not yet lost all its past associations. What the Congress needs most now in its preparation for the next campaign for Swaraj is nation-building service by its voluntary workers among the Kisans and workers of all communities. Such service will remove all the anti-Congress prejudice that is sought to be created among sections of Kisans and workers by misguided men. It will also help, more than any thing, else, to promote communal unity. The Haripura session will be doing a great service if it chalks out a definite varied constructive programme, to be carried out by the various local Congress Committees in cities, towns and villages.

Anti-Tuberculosis Drive

We wholeheartedly support the Bombay Governor's appeal for funds to combat tuberculosis in the Presidency. The ravages of this fell disease in India are terrible to contemplate. Referring to this Presidency alone, the Governor points out that every year as many as 24,000 die of tuberculosis of the lung, not to mention the lakhs that suffer from it from year to year. Yet the number of tuberculosis clinics and sanatoria we have is negligible. Contrasting the conditions here and those in England, the Governor points out that, whereas in England there are 670 anti-tuberculosis clinics with 6,750 beds for patients needing hospital treatment and 22,000 beds in sanatoria, in our own Presidency with about two-thirds the population of England, we have not even 200

beds in hospitals and not more than 600 beds in sanatoria, most of the latter being in private institutions. To fight against the scourge we need, as the Governor suggests, at least one well-equipped T. B. clinic in each district, over and above those necessary in large cities. The sanatorium accommodation, too, needs to be considerably increased. It has been estimated that the 30 T. B. clinics and four T. B. hospitals and sanatoria we urgently need will cost at least Rs. 20 lakhs. Considering the need for it, the amount is not too large for a Presidency which is known for its philanthropic activities. If Government, the local bodies and the public work in unison, it should not be difficult to secure this sum by an early date.

Trouble In Germany

Field Marshal von Blomberg's marriage and Herr Hitler's sensational changes have cumulatively given rise to more serious trouble than was anticipated. This is quite obvious from recent messages. Vigorous efforts are being made by the Nazis to discount reports of trouble in the army and, what is more, to keep the general German public ignorant of the undercurrents which are intriguing other nations. These efforts, indeed, constitute a proof

of the existence of the very facts which they are intended to deny. We do not think that the situation is more than awkward for Herr Hitler. It is not quite serious. But it shows, along with Nazi anxiety to suppress all information, that the Nazis regard restiveness among army officers as likely to spread to the people. That is the real danger because the population of Germany has long been suffering a severe economic rigour.

FINANCIAL POLICY IN THE PROVINCES

Need For Economic Development

(By Prof. B. P. ADARKAR.)

The recent Finance Ministers' Conference held at Delhi under the auspices of the Central Government has helped to throw much light on the twilight zone of financial relations between the Federal Government and the Provinces. Though the proceedings have not been given full publicity, it appears that, in spite of the differences as to certain details, the Conference method (which has thriven in other Federations such as Canada and Australia) of settling disputable points and of threshing out issues bids fair to play a considerable part in future financial developments. The problems which the Conference had to tackle can be narrated in a few words. Under the Government of India Act of 1935 and the financial arrangements incidental thereto (commonly known as the Niemeyer Award), apart from certain excises, succession duties, stamp duties, etc., a "prescribed percentage" of the net proceeds from income-tax (viz., 50 per cent.) will be in course of time, after a preliminary sliding scale for a few years, distributed amongst the Provinces in certain prescribed proportions. (Selections 137 to 142, generally).

Contribution From Railways
However, this distribution is made dependent upon a contribution to the Central exchequer from the railways, which, of late, have notoriously failed in balancing their budgets even up to legitimate expectations. On the top of that the Wedgwood Committee have given almost a "carte blanche" to the railways by ridiculing the idea that they could ever make any payments to the central finances. Fortunately, at headquarters this view of the matter is repudiated. Still, the glaring fact remains that unless in the course of the next few years, there is a general trade recovery leading to bumper returns at the Centre for income-tax and other revenues, and also to increased railway receipts, the hopes which the Provinces have been building are likely to be falsified. The Provincial Finance Ministers, therefore, were anxious to know what "doles" they were going to receive from the Federal Centre. Secondly, there was the question of demarcation of spheres of taxation between the Federal Government and the Provinces, which has not been fully resolved by the Act itself. Thirdly, the flotation of Provincial loans, which under the Act requires the prior consent of the Federal Government (so long as there remains outstanding any part of a loan made to the Provinces by the Federal Government), also necessitated joint deliberation between the parties concerned.

The Poverty Of Provincial Finances.

Under the old Constitution, what with the "divided purse" and what with the paucity of adequate and elastic revenues, the nation-building departments, such as education, agriculture, sanitation, etc., had been treated to starvation rations. Under the new Constitution, again, the needs of the Central Departments have been regarded as supreme and resources of doubtful growth and of an inelastic nature have been vested in the Provinces. The consequence has been that the Provincial Governments have now been chafing under the paradox of their "Rolls-Royce" ambitions and Ford incomes. Naturally enough they are now kicking against the pricks and trying to get something from the Federal Government to help them tide over their difficulties. At the same time, the difficulties of the Federal Government, at any rate during the first few years of the Federation, can very well be imagined; for, money is required at the centre for a variety of new purposes connected with the inauguration of the Constitution and re-organisation of the services.

The Right Solution

The solution, to my mind, lies in greater exploitation both by the Federal Government and the Provinces of the available resources in a more scientific spirit. Whatever be the view of the lay public, which already ready expression in the press, amongst responsible economists there is agreement that India is one of the moderately taxed countries of the world, and also that the future financial security and prosperity of India lie in a continuous expansion of the scope and size of the public, at the expense of private, finance. Not only taxation, but increased public expenditure through loans on capital projects, with a view to a nation-wide development of the human and natural resources of the country, is an urgent need of the hour. At the same time, it is essential that the attention of the Indian politicians be riveted

(Continued on page 8 Col 5)

OUR LONDON LETTER

LONDON, February 5.

(By Air Mail.)

The newly found energy with which members of the House of Commons returned to the House on Tuesday last showed itself more in their inquisitiveness than in their debating. On the opening of the House, the question time was lively and the news that followed did not stimulate members to their best form. The nature of the business did not lend itself to brilliant treatment. Most of the question time was devoted to Foreign Affairs—situation in China, the report of Mr. Van. Zealand Mission and the Anglo-Irish talks. Mr. Malcolm MacDonald's report on the Irish talks contained nothing new, but his use of the name Eire teased Sir William Dawson into a pet. Was the Minister not aware that the Free State was not the whole of Ireland? Several members tried to get from the Prime Minister some encouraging remarks about the Van Zealand report. Mr. Chamberlain observed in his colourless way that the report "requires careful study," that it would be "premature to make any statement before the study had been completed," and, of course, that more than one Government was concerned. Mr. Chamberlain later admitted that the French and British Governments had a special responsibility for the report, since they had asked Mr. Van Zealand to make the inquiry, but he did not light up with enthusiasm at Mr. George Lansbury's conclusion that, therefore the British and French Governments should press other Governments for early decisions.

Trinidad Tragedy

This has been a week of one sensation being followed by another. The report of the Commission appointed by the Colonial Secretary to investigate the Trinidad and Tobago disturbances which took place in June last year following strikes by Trinidad oil workers for better conditions has now been published. It is a scandalous, intolerable document, the publication of which will undoubtedly be followed by the gravest developments. But whatever those developments are, the Commissioners and the Government who published their report will alone be responsible.

If there is still anyone who harbours the illusion that British imperialism has a "civilizing mission," let him read this report in full. Fourteen people were killed and 59 injured as the result of police actions against the Trinidad people. The responsibility for those deaths lies with the administration, the police and with the oil capitalists. But the Report condemns the police for not opening fire on the strikers, it condemns the Governor for hesitancy and the Trinidad administration for negotiating with the strikers, it calls Uriah Butler, the crippled elected leader of the hideously exploited workers, "a fanatical Negro." As one of the morning newspapers puts it, so eloquently: the report cries in blood, it is the true voice of British imperialism its greed for profit and its complete disregard for human life.

However, it cannot prevent the hideous truth from breaking through. "The true origin of the disturbances," it says, "must be traced to the general dissatisfaction which reached its culmination when the cost of living having risen, the earnings of the work people were not adjusted. The employers, especially those in the sugar industry, displayed a lack of regard for the well-being of their labour. In no direction is it more apparent than in the deplorable conditions in which a large number of the labourers and their families are housed."

Simon Gives Up His Constituency

Sir John Simon has provided us with the second sensation of the week. His decision to desert Spen Valley has caused little surprise in political circles which had prepared themselves for such a decision on the part of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. His excuses to his constituents for abandoning Spen Valley are not altogether convincing. Other Chancellors have found no difficulty in attending to the needs of distant constituencies. The precedents of Mr. Lloyd George at Carnarvon, Mr. Asquith in Fife, Mr. McKenna in Monmouthshire, and Sir Robert Horne, in Glasgow, show that it is possible to combine the Treasury with a remote constituency. Even Sir John's immediate pre-

A Week Of Sensation

From Our Own Correspondent

decessor, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, has to go as far as Birmingham to reach his constituents. Indeed, the only Chancellor in recent years who was blessed with a constituency close to London was Mr. Winston Churchill, who has represented Epping since 1924.

The general feeling in Spen Valley appears to be that Sir Alfred Mowat will be invited to stand as Liberal-Nationalist candidate at the general election. The prospective Labour candidate is Mr. Ivor Thomas, who was Sir John's opponent in 1935. In the election of 1924 Sir John's majority was increased to 4,475; in 1929 it was down to 1,739. At the 1931 general election he had a majority of 12,956, but in 1935, in a straight fight with Labour, Sir John was returned by only 642.

It is plain that if Sir John is to have a seat comfortably near to London it must be one of the Tories are ready to turn over to him. There is one Simonite seat in London, North Southwark, and even if its present member, Mr. E. A. Strauss, were prepared to make way for Sir John, the seat is of no use to him. It is more insecure than Spen Valley. Mr. Strauss's majority at the last election was 79. The nearest Simonite seat in the Home Counties is Luton, thirty miles away but that is Mr. Burgin's seat, and Mr. Burgin cannot be expected to lay down his promising political life for his leader. The next nearest Simonite seat is Huntingdon, seventy-five miles away, but two to three hours distant in railway time. That would scarcely meet Sir John's requirements. It will be interesting to learn as no doubt we shall learn soon, which Tory seat Sir John has been given. One must surmise that a bargain has already been struck with some Tory association for Sir John would not sacrifice the bird-in-the-hand, albeit the delicate bird of Spen Valley, for no bird at all. Streatham and North Croydon, both Tory Githers, are mentioned. In this connection one of the Liberal newspapers has given us many instances of Ministers who have had distant constituencies to look after. However, the case seems to be overlooked of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Seaham. Seaham is far more remote than Spen

(Continued on page 10 Col 7)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

Our duty is to be useful, not according to our desires, but according to our powers.

—Amiel.

GANDHIJI'S HEALTH

The reports of Gandhiji's various activities at Vithalnagar give one the impression that his health is fairly satisfactory. But it seems possible that he attends to certain things only out of his stern sense of duty regardless of his health. In any case "M. D." must have had good reason to fear that the Congress functions at Haripura may involve a severe strain on him and delay his departure to Bengal in connection with the release of political prisoners. It is to be hoped, therefore, that visitors and workers will not seek interviews with him during the Congress session unless they are absolutely necessary. It is said that the hunger-strikers give him an anxious time. If there are any who have not yet abandoned their strikes in spite of the appeals from him and the Working Committee, they should do so at once, for their own sake and also for the sake of one whose health is a blessing to the whole country.

ROUMANIA'S ESCAPE

All's well that ends well. But has all ended well in Roumania? It is true that it has so far ended better than it began in January last. But it would be wrong to assume that the crisis is now over. The dangers of a civil war and of Fascism over-running the country have been warded off and it is possi-

ble that the Patriarch-Premier may, with the help of his Ministry of National concentration, succeed in bringing back internal peace and stability. Yet the new regime leaves much to be desired. M. Manliu's absence from the Cabinet means that its popular basis is very weak. What is worse from the international point of view is the unfortunate fact that the Foreign portfolio is in the hands of an anti-League statesman who is rather inclined towards Germany.

"COMRADE" AMBEDKAR SPEAKS!

Doctor Ambedkar's presidential address at the Manmad "G. I. P. Railway, Depressed Class Workmen's Conference" should be welcomed. It reveals—or shall we say, exposes?—his political game as nothing else would have done. And, quite characteristically, it is full of those glaring half-truths, contradictions and anomalies which are the distinguishing features of all communist who thrive on exploiting and intensifying the existing communal differences. Starting with a denunciation of "Brahminism" in the same breath he goes on to condemn the Congress, the Trade Unionists and, finally, the Communists, not stopping to admit that all these parties have been carrying on a vigorous and successful campaign against the declining power of orthodox "Brahminism." The abuse that he has showered on the Congress is too contemptible to deserve any notice but we commend his address to those Trade Unionists and "Communi-

nists" who recently let Doctor Ambedkar use their platform to decry the Congress. "Trade Unionism in India," says this self-styled leader of labour, "is a stagnant and stinking pool" and referring to the Communists, he says that "nobody has brought more ruination on the workers than these men." Will our "comrades" bear these tributes in mind when they next invite Doctor Ambedkar to preach communism from a Communist platform?

HARIPURA EXHIBITION

All reports from Haripura go to show that the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition opened by Gandhiji last week is the best of its kind organised anywhere in the country. To the tens of thousands visiting it, it will reveal the big possibilities of cottage industries in India. It has possibly been a revolution to Gandhiji himself and he has done well to suggest to its organisers that they should publish in book form all the information pertaining to the industries represented in it, with special reference to improved processes and the cost of adopting them on a small scale. Such a book will be most useful to millions who are deeply interested in cottage industries but are diffident about their being financially a success. It is also desirable that such exhibitions should be more frequently held in every province and the best products of cottage industries should be exhibited in public museums.



WITHOUT COMMENT

"They (the Communists) may be well-meaning, but I have no hesitation in saying that they are a misguided body of men and I go further and say that nobody has brought a greater ruination on the workers than these men."
—"Comrade" B. R. Ambedkar.

A gold model of a cricket bat is, it is reported, to be presented to the Captain of the winning side in the fifth Test.

Does that perhaps explain the sporting effort of each side to let the other win?

Apropos of the insult offered to the dhobi-clad Indian I.C.S. by the Secretary of the Allahabad Y.M.C.A., the President of the Y.M.C.A. Council of India is reported to have written to Mr. Kamath to forget and forgive the incident.

In the best spirit of the British Y.M.C.A.-in-India Christianity, charity does not begin but end at home.

Malnutrition, declares the Governor of Bombay, is undoubtedly playing a very important role in the steady increase in the spread of tuberculosis.

Undoubtedly, undoubtedly; the income of the family being odd rupees—is it a month or a year?

It is, further declared his Excellency, therefore, essential—sorry, sorry, "most essential"—that efforts should be encouraged throughout the Presidency to provide free milk and diets to infants as well as children of school-going age and to expectant mothers....

Most essential, undoubtedly. By the way, how about finances? The milch cow, you know has to provide—but the question opens a flood gate of troublesome historical issues. We had better leave it alone.

The Bombay Government are reported to have decided that all liquor shops shall be closed on mill-workers' pay day and also the subsequent day.

Doctor Ambedkar, the new Labour leader must, we insist, have something thundering to say about this fresh Brahminism of the Congress Government.

The rumour is quite incorrect that Mr. Aney's recent statement to the Press on Congress leaders' correspondence with Mr. Jinnah was intended as a series of helpful suggestions to the Muslim League leader in formulating his demands.

Worthily did Calcutta uphold its traditional cosmopolitan character in giving a send-off to the Congress President-elect, says a report.

Which reminds us that equally worthily does Mr. Fazlul Haq uphold the traditions of Anglo-bureaucratic Government by ignoring the implications of such functions and demonstrations.

A question is to be asked to-day in the Commons as regards steps taken by the Ceylon State Council against an Anglo-Ceylonese paper for criticising the Deputy Speaker's conduct in the Chair.

The answer ought to be that arrangements are already being made through the Governor's powers to deprive the Council of its dangerous privileges.

No less than 11,768 prisoners were taken by the Spanish rebels recently says one of their messages.

If you must exaggerate why not do so accurately, eh?

According to the same message, five thousand bodies were buried and three thousand wounded prisoners to be sent to hospital are awaiting removal.

We hope that by this time these too have grown ripe for being buried.

A man was surprised when the good-looking young woman greeted him by saying, "Good evening." He could not remember having met her before.

She evidently realized her mistake for she explained: "Oh, I'm so sorry. When I first saw you I thought you were the father of two of my children."

She walked on, while the man stared after her. He did not know, of course, that she was a school teacher.

U. S. Regrets Japan's Reply NO FURTHER POINT IN TALKS WITH TOKIO Anglo-Franco-American Move To Make Use Of Escalator Clause

WASHINGTON, February 12. United States regrets the Japanese reply, stated Mr. Cordell Hull.

NO FURTHER TALK WITH TOKIO

It is understood that the United States Government takes the view that there is no further point in trying to engage in talks with Tokio at present.

NEXT STEP

The next step is likely to be to further Anglo-Franco-American conversations to decide the extent to which the three Powers will avail themselves of the Escalator Clause.

Another Disarmament Conference?

U. S. SENATOR'S MOVE

Senator Mr. King in view of the nature of the Japanese reply said he would introduce a resolution on Monday, authorising President Roosevelt to call a Disarmament Conference immediately.

Meanwhile well-informed quarters say that United States in view of Japan's reply will resume full liberty of action. This is taken to mean the building of warships of over 35,000 tons.—Reuter.

ITALIAN PRIESTS HIT BY BOMBS

SHANGHAI, Feb. 12. Several Italian priests were wounded according to a Japanese report, when six Chinese planes dropped eleven bombs on Pengpu, some of which are alleged to have hit a Catholic Mission.

At present 29 Italian Jesuit monks and ten foreign nuns are living in Pengpu.—Reuter.

CHINESE JUNKS FIRED UPON

HONGKONG, Feb. 12. A Japanese armed trawler attacked and fired on four Chinese junks in Hongkong waters, according to a police launch wireless message.—Reuter.

Britain Is Not Decadent YOUTH MUST SEE OTHERS ARE NOT MISLED

Friendship Between Democracies And Dictatorships Must Not Become Impossible, Says Eden

LONDON, Feb. 12. Mr. Anthony Eden speaking to the Birmingham Youth Movement asked his hearers, when viewing the foreign field, to entertain to preconceived notions but to place themselves in the position of others. It was Britain's determination he said, to build upon the well-trying foundations of a social and political system, the constant objective of which would be the greatest good to the greatest number. At times people said that Britain was decadent and her institutions were out of date. That was not so; but it was up to the youth to see that others were not misled. Wrong deductions about this country had done great harm in the past. There was no better example of the spirit of co-operation than in the Empire itself. "We in Britain, have a duty in making our foreign policy not merely a policy framed from the standpoint of Britain, but one which seeks to take into account in its broad conceptions the sen-

timents of an Empire. It is our common belief that by working together we can do more for the peace of the world."

NO CONFLICT

Democracy had its own objectives. This did not mean defiance or antagonism towards other countries. Friendship between democracies and dictatorships must not become impossible. "We do not want to see a lasting cleavage of democracies ranging themselves against dictatorships."

PLEA FOR PEACE

Mr. Eden declared:—"In any agreements we make to-day there must be no sacrifice of principles no shirking of responsibilities merely to obtain quick results that may not be permanent. While we are ready to make our contribution to strengthen peace others must make contribution too. We offer friendship to all but on equal terms for it is not by seeking to buy temporary goodwill that peace is made but on the basis of frank reciprocity with mutual respect.—Reuter.

ROME HAS A HAND IN IT

New Austro-German Relations Forecast

VIENNA, February 12. Preparatory to to-day's meeting with the Fuehrer, the secret of which is well kept, Dr. Schuschnigg had telephone conversations with Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini.

Political circles declare that Herr Hitler expressed a wish that the Austro-German relations should be restored to the condition existing in pre-Nazi days.

It is understood, that Dr. Schuschnigg, while echoing this wish, insisted that Austria's independence should be respected by Germany.

It is felt here, that the Hitler-Schuschnigg meeting is likely to produce little more than a re-statement of the principles of the agreement of July 11, 1936.

It is confidently forecast here, that no concessions in the fundamental character in regard to the Austrian Government's attitude to foreign countries and Austrian Nazism will be made.

As the telephone call from Berchtesgaden to Dr. Schuschnigg, was preceded by a call from Sgr. Mussolini, it is fairly certain that Rome also had a hand in arranging the Berchtesgaden meeting.—Reuter.

ANOTHER HITLER- SCHUSCHNIGG PARLEY?

Concession To Nazis In Austria

VIENNA, Feb. 13. The probability of further Austro-German conversations to thrash out the many questions left unsettled at Berchtesgaden meeting is envisaged in official circles. This might mean another meeting between Herr Hitler and Dr. Schuschnigg or the long-mooted visit of Gen. Goering or negotiations through normal diplomatic channels.

Reuter learns from well-informed non-official quarter that Herr Hitler may be prepared for the Reich Government and the Nazi Party to disassociate themselves from illegal Nazis in Austria and solemnly repeat the promise to respect the independence of Austria in the Reichstag on February 22 and return to "Pacification" of Austria, whereby Dr. Schuschnigg would be expected to take men of Nazi sympathies but enjoying his personal confidence into various State Legislative organisations such as the State Council, though not into Government. An attempt would also be made to improve by mutual concessions the unsatisfactory state of Austro-German trade due to accumulation of frozen credits.—Reuter.

POSITIVE GAIN TO GERMANY?

BERLIN, Feb. 12. The general impression in well-informed diplomatic circles is that the Hitler-Schuschnigg meeting is a positive step towards better Austro-German understanding but nothing in the nature of a fresh Austro-German agreement nor an extension of the terms of the existing Convention is expected.

Dr. Schuschnigg seems to have obtained assurances of non-interference from the German Nazis while it is believed Herr Hitler will be able to point to lessening the pin pricks which the Germans found irksome.

A further explanation of the meeting is sought in the supposed need of the Reich to produce something satisfactory in foreign affairs to offset the recent disappointments particularly the fall of Goga Government and counteract the rumours of trouble in Germany.—Reuter.

Official Communiqué VERY SATISFACTORY TO AUSTRIA

BERLIN, Feb. 12. Dr. Schuschnigg left Berchtesgaden at 10 p. m. after talks with Herr Hitler, which lasted for eleven hours with pauses for meals.

A communiqué issued after the talks says that Dr. Schuschnigg accompanied by Mr. Guldoschmidt and Herr von Papen visited Herr Hitler in the presence of Herr von Ribbentrop at Obersalzberg. Two unofficial meetings originated from a mutual wish to discuss all the questions concerning Austro-German relations.

A Vienna message says: The talks are believed to have developed in a manner very satisfactory to Austria.—Reuter.

ENCOUNTER WITH ARMED GANG

One Killed And Two Wounded: Reward For Capture Of Wanted Men

JERUSALEM, Feb. 12. One villager was killed and two were wounded in a village near Nablus, when they were repulsing the demands of an armed gang for food and shelter. The police are offering rewards ranging from £100 to £500 for the capture of 21 Arabs, believed to be terrorist leaders, including Khalil Mohammed Alissa, who is suspected to be the murderer of the District Commissioner Andres, who was shot in September.—Reuter.

JAPANESE TROOPS' SPECTACULAR ADVANCES

Threat To Lunghai Ry., China's Jugular View

HANKOW, February 13. The Japanese threat to the Lunghai Railway, which is described as China's jugular vein, has become grave as a result of spectacular advances from the South and North. Pushing from the Tientsin-Pukow Railway from the Hwai River, after smashing the Chinese defences there, the Japanese have reached the Kwei River on the North Bank of which stands Kueichow, only 65 miles from Hsuehchow, which is the junction of the Tientsin-Pukow and the Lunghai lines.

The Chinese have blown up the river railway bridge in an attempt to check Japanese advance and are now facing the enemy on the other side. The Japanese troops, moving from the Feking-Hankow line, have reached Kaotung, where a battle is now raging. A Japanese column in southern Hopei has captured Puyung, and is pressing toward Kaifeng, another important station on the Lunghai Railway. In the course of the battle for the Hwai River, it is stated that a whole regiment of the Manchurian troops was wiped out.—Reuter.

Muslims' Duty To See Shahidgunj Mosque Restored

Jinnah Urged To Hold Special Session In This Connection

LAHORE, Feb. 13. A joint meeting of the representatives of the Punjab Provincial Muslim League, the Majlis-i-Ahrar and the Ittihad-i-Millat was held to-day, Mr. Zafar Khan, M.L.A., presiding. Five representatives of each of the three organisations attended. The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

"This joint meeting of the representatives of the Muslim League, Majlis-i-Ahrar and Ittihad-i-Millat calls upon Mr. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, to hold a special session in connection with the Shahidgunj Mosque in Lahore and declares the dates for the meeting immediately during this month.

CALL TO MUSLIMS

This joint meeting of the representatives of three organisations, declares that the restoration of the Shahidgunj Mosque is the first and the primary duty of the Muslims in India and calls upon all Mussalmans to be ready for all possible sacrifices in this cause.—A.P.

PUNJAB ULEMAS JOIN MAJLIS-I-AHRAR

Jinnah Urged To Join Shahidgunj Movement

LAHORE, Feb. 13. The Ulemas of the Punjab have also joined the Majlis-i-Ahrar on the question of Shahidgunj. A meeting of the Ulemas was held, this afternoon, at the Wazir Khan Mosque, and it was largely attended. Among those who addressed the meeting were Atah-ullah Shah Bukhari, Daood Gaznavi, Abdul Khan, Secretary of Jamiat-Ulema of the Punjab and several other Ulemas.

The speakers supported the Shahidgunj movement, launched by the Majlis-i-Ahrar, and urged Mr. Jinnah and other leaders to come forward and join the Shahidgunj movement. They also urged Nawabs and title-holders to solve the Shahidgunj question.

A resolution was passed demanding that Mr. Jinnah should convene a special session of the Muslim League at the earliest opportunity to solve the Shahidgunj

SEC. 144 IN GORAKHPUR

Sequel To Communal Situation: One Arrested

LUCKNOW, Feb. 12. Mr. Muhammad Faruq, M.L.A., has been arrested for alleged defying of Sec. 144, says a Gorakhpur message.

REASON FOR ARREST It is stated that in view of communal tension in the City on the occasion of Bkr 'Id', the authorities had promulgated Section 144 of the Cr. P. C. prohibiting cow sacrifice in a particular locality. It was alleged that a section of Muslims decided to defy the ban under the leadership of Mr. Muhammad Faruq, who was served with a notice under Sec. 107 Cr. P. C. and on his refusal to give a security, he was put under arrest.

LEADER-MEET Muhammad Faruq, before his arrest is stated to have nominated Mr. Rizwanullah, M.L.A., as the next "Dictator."

A conference of the leaders of both the communities and authorities was immediately called. Meanwhile, Muslims are suspending defiance of the order. The Government are in touch with the situation.—A. P.

Withdrawal Of Operation Of Sec. 144

LUCKNOW, Feb. 13. A Muslim member of the Assembly, described as the "Second Dictator" of 56 volunteers, was arrested yesterday in Gorakhpur on a charge of defying the prohibition orders in connection with cow sacrifice, the "Third Dictator", who arrived here this morning from Gorakhpur stated that, while those arrested did not give any undertaking to the authorities the District Magistrate was informed that if Section 144 were withdrawn the Muslim League would not send any more Jathas in defiance of the ban. Thereupon, he added, the authorities withdrew the section, and released those arrested unconditionally.—A. P.

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Indians Lead By One Run

BRILLIANT FIELDING CAUSES CHEAP DISMISSALS

Tourists Improved Batting In Second Venture HOPES OF INDIA'S VICTORY

(By J. C. Maitra)

The authorities of the Cricket Club of India were wiser by their experience of Saturday. Their announcement of the reduction of the gate charges made an appreciable difference in the attendance on Sunday. There must have been at least 12,000 people at the Brabourne Stadium yesterday to the 7,000 of the day before. In consequence more enthusiasm was in evidence all around.

The sun was rather warmer yesterday, but a cool breeze was blowing from the South-West all the time which made things somewhat pleasant.

MERCHANT'S TENTH FAILURE

The home team resumed their innings in a disastrous manner. They lost three wickets in quick succession with an addition of only 6 runs to the overnight total. Merchant, Havewalla and Amar Singh returned to the pavilion in a procession dashing India's hopes of surpassing the tourists' collection to the ground. Pope was again the successful bowler. He claimed two of the five in his bag.

AMIR ELAHI'S GALLANT EFFORTS

When things looked really bleak for the Indians, Amir Elahi came to their rescue. He played a plucky innings to raise the score to 131—just one run ahead of their opponent's total. He used the long-handle to such purpose and effect that he remained unbeaten with 38 runs to his credit which stood as the highest individual contribution on both sides in the first innings. If he were given a longer stand by any of the remaining batsmen he might have increased the lead of the home team a little more substantially. Nonetheless, the Punjab player deserves to be highly complimented on his gallant effort.

MARVELLOUS CATCHES

Great credit must also be given to Tennyson's men for running through the strong batting side of India for the small total of 131. Pope and Wellard bowled with an accuracy and strategem that caused the undoing of the Indian batsmen. The former led the analysis with 19 overs, 6 maidens, 49 runs and 5 wickets. And the latter followed with 4

wickets for 59 runs. Their field gave them excellent support and this was in large measure responsible for the cheap dismissals of both the sides. Some of the catches held were indeed marvellous—four by Wellard in short leg and one by Edrich in the country were brilliant pieces of fielding.

COURAGEOUS BEGINNING

Having succeeded in dismissing their hosts for an equally small total, the tourists commenced their second venture in a confident manner. Parks and Edrich attacked the Indian bowling right from the beginning—so much so that 50 runs appeared on the board as a result of 28 minutes effort on their part. Edrich had scored 30 runs during this period, 28 of which were through boundary hits. When the lunch interval came they had compiled 59 runs without any loss. Repeated changes in the bowling had no effect on their adventurous spirit.

AMAR SINGH'S DEADLY SPELL

Amar Singh had a deadly spell after lunch which saw three valuable bats going down at a remarkably cheap price. Parks was the first to succumb to Nissar. Then the Jannam bowler accounted for Hardstaff, Yardley and Langridge within the space of 15 minutes at the expense of 8 runs only. The last two being clean bowled. It was really a praiseworthy effort. And this changed the complexion of the game to a certain extent.

CHANCES HOPEFUL

The association of Edrich and Worthington gave promise of a big partnership. But to the good fortune of the home team: the former was run out. A smart piece of fielding by Merchant brought about his downfall. He was at the wickets for 95 minutes to collect 56 runs. Worthington continued in his productive career until he had raised his score to 66 when he fell a victim to Amar Singh.

The end of the day found the tourists collecting 209 runs for the loss of seven wickets. This is by no means an unassailable position for the tourists. Chances are that they would be dismissed for less than 250 runs in all—which the Indian team playing up to their batting strength on paper should not find very difficult to surpass. In any case, an interesting battle may be expected to-day.

U. S. SEEKS "VIA MEDIA"

But Must Preserve Right Of Independent Action, Says Hull

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.

The United States foreign policy was defined by Mr. Cordell Hull in a letter to Mr. Ludlow, the author of the Constitutional amendment, requiring a referendum before war, who enquired whether all the proposed new warships would be necessarily for defence or would be used to co-operate with other nations.

Mr. Hull expressed the opinion that all the proposed ships were needed for national defence. The United States desired not to be drawn or forced into another war. Advocates of these increases in naval strength believed that they would contribute towards the attainment of that objective. The foreign policy of the United States was designed to avoid both internationalism, with its political entanglements, and extreme isolation, which might make other nations believe that the United States were more or less afraid. This policy was a matter of commonsense; it was only natural that the United States should proceed on parallel lines with other Governments with which she had common interests and objectives but the United States always reserved the fullest freedom of judgment and the right of independent action.—Reuter.

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Tennyson's XI Score 209 For 7 On Sunday

(Continued from page 1)

over to face Wellard. At 11-30 a.m. the Punjab batsman cut this bowler for another four to send up India's 100. This had taken the batting side 124 minutes. At this stage Amir Elahi had scored 22 in 13 minutes. This batsman had the stands cheering and coming against Wellard again he steered the first ball of the over through the slips to get another 4. The third ball of Wellard's suffered the same fate. The next delivery took Amir Elahi on his left hand. He was injured, the game being suspended for some minutes. The injured man received a round of applause on resuming and took two of Wellard to earn his 20. Hazare was keeping up his end with all care, leaving the business of run-getting to Amir Elahi. At 115 Smith took the ball from Wellard who had been operating from the Marine Drive end. He conceded 4 singles in his first over. Hazare with one sent up 120. Runs were coming in fast singles both batsmen doing their bit. In Smith's second over he gave a single off each ball. As India crept towards their opponents total excitement was keen in the stands and everything the batsmen did, good, bad or moderate, received applause. Hazare, with a single off Pope, put the sides on terms amidst loud cheers. Smith was taken off at this score and Edrich took charge of the attack. The change was fruitful as Hazare, he executing a very correct leg side stroke, put a hot thing to Wellard which Wellard, as usual, took brilliantly. Hazare though only scoring 12 had done a deal of useful work. With restraint and care he remained at the crease whilst the happy-go-lucky Amir Elahi thrashed the bowling. His efforts allowed a stand of 51 (130-9-12).

Mohd Nisar put India ahead with a single off Edrich. Tennyson effected another change at the Club House end and Pope made way for Wellard. Before the over closed the new bowler took Mohd. Nisar's balls. Thus India closed her first innings at 12-30 p.m. just one run ahead of their opponents' effort in their initial venture.

POPE'S ACHIEVEMENT

Pope head the Bowling honours his closing analysis being:—
O. M. R. W.
19 6 49 3
Wellard was the next best bowler having taken 4 wickets for 59 runs.

Tourists' Second Knock

With 1 run behind India's first innings total, Tennyson's team entered on their second knock at 12-39 p.m. Parks and Edrich were the opening pair. The former faced Nissar and took a single off his first ball. Edrich coming opposite Nissar hit the bowler twice to the stands off his consecutive deliveries. Amar Singh was given charge of the attack from the Marine Drive end and Parks, taking 2 off his first ball sent up the first decade in 5 minutes. A fast one from Nissar got past Hindlekar to give 4 byes to the tourists. Sending Amar Singh to the Parsi Gymkhana stand Edrich got his individual 10 while 20 went up simultaneously with it. The Middlesex batsman was in a bright mood and took 2 more boundaries in the same over to reach his 20. 30 was also signalled at the same time. In striking contrast to the tourists' first innings, this 30 had been scored in 15 minutes.

Nissar was taken off after two overs, Merchant putting on Amar Nath in his place from the Club House end. Parks cut the Patiala bowler's first ball for a brilliant four. With another four from Edrich's bat in Amar Nath's second over, 40 was reached.

THE CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA, Ltd.

With effect from Sunday, 13th February, the rates of admission to the Brabourne Stadium for the fifth Unofficial Test match between Lord Tennyson's Team and An-India XI will be reduced. The following will be the rates.
West Stand & North Stand (top) .. Rs. 1 2
North Stand (bottom) and East stand .. Rs. 0 5
For the Cricket Club of India Ltd. S. BHATTACHARJEE, Honorary Secretary.



T. S. Worthington who put up 68 in the Second Innings.

had made 161 for the loss of 5 wickets, Worthington and G'bb being together with 49 and 8 respectively.

WORTHINGTON'S 50.

Amar Singh bowled to Worthington after the break for tea and with a single off the first ball the Derbyshire batsman earned his individual 50 after being at the wickets for 85 minutes. Worthington reached the boundary five times. Nissar operated from the Club House end. Vinoo Mankad relieved Nissar after two overs. The batsmen concentrated on defence and were taking no chances with the bowling. They took 18 minutes to score 9 runs after the tea interval, the total now being 170. Occasional singles carried the score to 180. Worthington entered into his sixties with a single off Vinoo Mankad. This brought Gibb opposite the Jamnagar bowler and the batsman gave an easy catch, to Ranvir Singh, which was accepted and Worthington Gibb partnership came to a close. Gibb kept up his end successfully for one hour and 26 minutes for his 16, and enabled Worthington to carry the score up (181-6-16).

G. H. Pope with Worthington formed the next association and Merchant tried Amar Nath with the ball again at this total. Worthington drove this bowler on the off-side for 3 and Pope's hit to the boundary off Amar Nath's last ball increased the total to 190.

At 194 Amar Singh took Amar Nath's place to bowl from the Marine Drive end. With a pretty carby drive Pope sent Vinoo Mankad to the Parsi Gymkhana stand.

WORTHINGTON OUT.

In trying to hook Amar Singh Worthington gave an easy catch safe in the hands of Vinoo Mankad at short-leg and this brought about the end of his brilliant career at a very valuable contribution of 68 for which he batted for 130 minutes. Worthington had 7 boundary strokes in his score. (199-7-68).

A. W. Wellard was the next batsman in to join Pope, who had 20 to his individual credit out of his side's total of 209 for the loss of 7 wickets at the close of play.

INDIA XI (1st Innings)

Mushtaq Ali, c Wellard, b Pope	2
D. D. Hindlekar, c Pope, b Wellard	9
Vinoo Mankad, b Pope	19
L. Amar Nath l.b.w., b Pope	10
V. M. Merchant, c Worthington, b Pope	17
K. S. Ranvir Singh, c Edrich, b Wellard	8
L. Amar Singh, c Wellard, b Pope	16
D. R. Havewalla, c Gibb, b Wellard	2
V. S. Hazare, c Wellard, b Edrich	12
Amir Elahi (not out)	38
Mohd. Nissar, b Wellard	1
Extras	7
Total	131

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
A. W. Wellard	15.5	1	59	4
G. H. Pope	19	6	49	5
W. J. Edrich	3	0	6	1
T. P. B. Smith	2	0	10	0

FALL OF WICKETS

13; 23; 33; 44; 57; 67; 77; 87; 9130 and 10131.

TENNYSON'S TEAM (2nd Innings)

J. H. Parks, c Hindlekar, b Nissar	20
W. J. Edrich (run out)	56
J. Hardstaff, c Merchant, b Amar Singh	5
N. W. S. Yardley, b Amar Singh	5
J. Langridge, b Amar Singh	5
P. A. Gibb, c Ranvir Singh, b Vinoo Mankad	16
T. S. Worthington, c Vinoo Mankad, b Amar Singh	68
G. H. Pope (Not out)	20
A. W. Wellard (Not out)	20
Extras	19
Total (for 7 wickets)	209

At tea time Tennyson's team

PRESIDENCY TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Results Of Sunday's Match

A few matches were decided in the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Championships at the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana on Sunday. The most interesting match of the day was the contest between Take and Santook, and Bell and Owen.

RESULTS

Mrs. J. E. Tew and Mrs. W. A. Bell beat Mrs. L. Race and Mrs. M. H. Khantawalla, 6:0, 6:0.
J. E. Tew and G. L. Mytton beat N. E. Patel and P. P. Adalla, 6:0, 6:2.
M. Rama Rau and M. Bhandari W. O. Rasik Kumar of Wankar and Partner.
A. C. Santook beat L. V. Apte, 6:3, 6:2.
D. G. Pawar beat Subbaratnam, 6:0, 6:3.
Miss S. J. Munsiff W. O. "B" Player.

Miss P. de Lima and Mrs. Redcliffe-Genge W. O. "B" Pair.
A. C. Santook and M. Take beat W. A. Bell and C. W. Owen, 6:3, 6:2.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROFESSIONAL TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS 1938

RESULTS OF MATCHES PLAYED ON SUNDAY, 13TH FEB. 1938.
Sarjoo Pershad (Bombay Gymkhana) beat Shivali (District Headquarters Club) 6:4, 6:3.
Shahabdin (Government House Club) W. O. Valli Mahomed (Ahmednagar Club).

Ganu Farande (Satara European Club) beat Kallimoni (P. J. Hindu Gymkhana) 6:8, 4:2 (retired).
Shahabdin (Government House Club) beat Khan Sher (Ahmednagar Club) 6:4, 6:4.
Murad Khan (Willingdon Club) beat S. Taram (Wilson College Gymkhana) 6:1, 6:1.

MATCHES FOR MONDAY

COURT NO. 1, AT 3-45 P.M. (S.T.)
M. Rama Rau vs. Take, followed by J. E. Tew and G. L. Mytton vs. M. Rama Rau and M. Bhandari followed by at 5 p.m. (S.T.)
A. C. Santook and M. Take vs. E. V. Bobb and J. Charanliya.
COURT NO. 2, AT 3-45 P.M. (S.T.)
N. Rama Rau vs. A. C. Santook, followed by L. Brooke-Edward vs. M. A. Sirur, followed by at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

A. J. Wadia vs. D. Stillard.
COURT NO. 3, AT 4 P.M. (S.T.)
S. Narayanrao vs. M. N. Desai, followed by N. Rama Rau and S. Narayanrao vs. Muzumdar and Gulam Ali.

COURT NO. 4, AT 4 P.M. (S.T.)
E. V. Babb vs. O. Stevens, followed by Mrs. J. E. Tew and Miss S. J. Munsiff.

ON THE FIRST AVAILABLE COURT

R. V. Hattiangadi vs. A. Player.
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY PROFESSIONAL TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS 1938

Programme of matches for Monday, 14th February 1938, on Hindu Gymkhana courts.
COURT NO. 3, AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)
Ramchandra (Y.M.C.A. Central) vs. Fakira Bassap (Belgaum Club).
COURT NO. 4, AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)
Shahabdin (Government House Club) vs. Ganu Farande (Satara European Club).

EMPIRE GAMES

Concluding Events

(Special Cable)

CYCLING HUNDRED KILOMETRES ROAD RACE: Binneman (South Africa) 2 hours 53 minutes 29 6/10 seconds. Brown (New Zealand) 2 hours 53 minutes 29 8/10 seconds; Jones (England) 2 hours 53 minutes 29 9/10 seconds.
Half wheel separated the first and second and inches second and third.
THOUSAND-METRES SPRINT: SCRATCH RACE was won by Gray (Australia). Porter (Australia) was second; and Giles (New Zealand) third. Lavery's world record is not likely to be ratified owing to the following wind.

EMPIRE GAMES FINALS

HIGH JUMP: Miss Odam (England) 5 feet 3 inches, which is a Games and Australian record.
WOMEN'S 630-YARDS RELAY: Australia, first, England second, Canada third.

Time 1 minute 15 2/10 seconds.
SHOT PUT: Fouché (South Africa) 47 feet 6 inches.
MILE RACE: Alford (Wales), first, Backhouse (Australia) second, Boot (New Zealand) third. Won by four yards; two yards separated second and third. Time 4 minutes 11 6/10 seconds, which is a Games and Australian record.

POLE VAULT: Duplessis (South Africa) 13 feet 5 3/4 inches, which is a Games and Australian record.
4x440 RELAY: Canada 3 minutes 16 9/10 seconds.

WORKING COMMITTEE TO MEET

Under 100 Years Old Banyan Tree

VITHALNAGAR, Feb. 13. The All-India Congress Committee office was opened here to-day. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, and Mr. Jai-randas Doulatram have arrived. The Congress Working Committee meets at 9 a.m. to-morrow in a specially erected Shamiana on the banks of the Tapi river, under a hundred years old banyan tree, overlooking the vast expanse of the Tapi waters. This shamiana is a new feature of the Haripura Congress, and is just adjacent to Mr. Bose's camp.

Vast crowds of men, women and children and peasants have begun their trek to Vithalnagar walking several miles. Nearly fifty thousand people visited Vithalnagar to-day.—A.P.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING

VITHALNAGAR, Feb. 13. The Congress Working Committee is meeting to-morrow. In the meanwhile, the office of the All-India Congress Committee is busy in sorting and putting in order the numerous "non-official" resolutions given notice of by the members. These will be placed before the Working Committee, and it is probable that the suggestions contained in most of them will form the basis of the motions to be officially placed before the Subjects Committee and the Plenary Session of the Congress.

The Working Committee, at its to-morrow's meeting, will decide the time and agenda for the All-India Congress Committee, which is scheduled to meet on the 16th instant.

Srinathi Sarojini Naidu arrived here to-day after presiding over the Surat College function.

Seth Jammalal Baisi, Treasurer of the Indian National Congress, and member of the Working Committee, also arrived to-day.—United Press.

FINANCIAL POLICY IN THE PROVINCES

(Continued from page 6)

upon economic policies of permanent importance and that our Provincial Governments, whether Congress or other, are not carried away by the superficial slogans of cheap virtuosity. So far as the constructive aspects of public finance are concerned, the Provincial Governments, whether Congress or other, have so far given us mere "orientations." It is imperative now that these Governments take some active and definite steps in the direction of economic development.

(To Be Continued.)

(Continued from column 7.)

cial resolution on Federation over which the Leftist may raise a debate, is the absence of any concrete plan whereby the imposition of the Federal scheme may be effectively resisted. Mr. M. N. Roy had indicated some method in the course of his speech at the Vishnupur session of the Bengal Provincial Conference recently. It is likely that he will bring forward an amendment on those lines at Haripura. The Congress Socialists may also suggest a concrete plan, whereby simultaneously with the inauguration of the Federal scheme by the representatives of the British Government in India, the Congress might set up by way of a counterblast a movement for convening a constituent Assembly on a miniature scale.

CONGRESS AND STATES PEOPLE

The Working Committee's resolution on the relation of the Congress with the States' people, has formulated at its last meeting at Wardha is likely to evoke a strong protest from the delegates hailing from the States. The Committee's latest decision to have no direct touch with the States' people seems to have given rise to a feeling of alarm among the latter.

The attitude of the Congress 'vis-a-vis' the Kisan Sanghs is likely to indicate a clear cut demarcation of the ideologies between the Rightists and the Leftists, and it is not unlikely that some heat would be generated in course of the debate on this issue.

While the Leftists would not object to any steps that may be taken by the Congress Government to put down with a firm hand every incitement to violence and every attempt to preach class hatred, it is gathered that they would demand an assurance about the right of every citizen to freedom of legitimate propaganda.—United Press Congress Special.

Momentous Issues Before Haripura

RELEASE OF POLITICALS IN FOREFRONT

Stiff Fight Likely Over Federation And Congress Relations With States People

VITHALNAGAR, February 13. Will the Haripura session of the Congress witness a definite parting of the ways between the Right and the Left wings within Congress ranks by accentuating their differences in regard to some of the major items in the Congress programme? This question seems to be agitating the minds of a considerable section of delegates who have already assembled here from different parts of the country.

The problem before the Congress to-day, as has been succinctly put by a prominent member of the Congress Working Committee in the course of casual talks with the United Press Special Representative, is to chalk out a programme of action which will reconcile the Leftist demand for aggressive radicalization with the suggestion of the Right Wing leaders to cry halt, in order to consolidate the gains achieved in the national struggle so far.

The official programme for the Congress during the next twelve months was chalked out at the last meeting of the Congress Working Committee at Wardha. From the trend of discussions now going on among the members of the different radical groups, it appears that Leftist opposition is likely to centre round official resolutions relating to (1) appreciation of the work of the Congress Ministries, (2) release of political prisoners, (3) inauguration of the federal scheme, (4) position of the Congress 'vis-a-vis' Kisan Sanghs, (5) policy of Congress towards industrial labour and (6) relation of Congress towards Indian States people.

LEFTEST FEARS
The Leftist elements within Congress ranks have made no secret that they are not quite satisfied with the manner in which the Congress Ministries have handled some of the important issues until now. Their grievance seems to be that with the acceptance of office by Congress nominees in seven out of eleven provinces, there has imperceptibly come an unexpected transformation over the outlook of the Congress Ministers with the result that the revolutionary mentality which had been fostered in course of the last few years of national struggle is in danger of undergoing a complete metamorphosis.

They find fault not only with the pace of radicalization which the Congress Ministers have introduced in the different spheres of administration, but also with the angle of vision from which some of the problems which are supposed to vitally affect the interest of the masses, are being tackled by them.

In particular, they seem to feel aggrieved over the delay which is taking place even in the Congress-run provinces in restoring civil liberty of the people which had been hedged in with numerous restrictions under the old dispensation. An interesting debate over this issue is expected at the Subjects' Committee meeting, although it may be safely predicted that the supporters of the official resolution will be able to convince the House that having regard to the limitations inherent in the Constitution, the Congress Ministers were doing all that was expected of them, with a view to implementing the pledges given to the people through the Congress election manifesto.

RELEASE OF POLITICALS
The keenest debate of the present session, however, is likely to centre round the resolution on the question of release of political prisoners, as all delegates, irrespective of their group affiliations, appear to feel strongly about the fate of our unfortunate countrymen. In this connection, while the position of the Bengal prisoners, who outnumber those of all the other provinces put together, and whose hard lot has already attracted the sympathetic attention of their fellow-countrymen in all parts of India and abroad will loom large in the debate, the failure of the Congress Ministers to do all that they

were expected to do by the political prisoners under their charge would also come in for vigorous criticism. The Socialists maintain that the attitude of the Congress Ministers towards this issue should be regarded as an acid test of the sincerity of their professions about the many bigger things in other spheres promised during their regime.

SOCIALIST CHARGE
"It is most painful to us," said a prominent member of the Congress Socialist Party Executive, "that some of the lieutenants of the Congress Ministers should seek to excuse their failure to give a fair deal to the political prisoners by raising the bogey of violence permitting the Congress ranks, if they are released in a body. This sounds very much like a paraphrase of the observations we have been familiar with coming from the lips of sun-dried bureaucrats during the pre-provincial autonomy regime."

It is understood that the Congress Socialists would plead for a proper appreciation of the role played by these much-prosecuted political prisoners in accelerating the march of the national movement towards the goal of complete independence, and in the light thereof, urge that immediate step should be taken to set them free, so that they may be in a position to make further contributions to the realisations of their old dreams, if necessary, by risking a Constitutional crisis over this issue.

LEGISLATIVE SANCTION
In view of the Press reports that the Congress Ministers have been prevented from responding in a full measure to the popular demands in this behalf on account of the intervention of their respective Governors, United Press gathers that the efforts of the radical elements to get the Congress to permit the Congress Ministers to precipitate a constitutional crisis over the issue of the immediate release of all political prisoners are very likely to meet with success. If the Governors persist in opposing the release of political prisoners, the Congress Cabinets might be directed to obtain legislative sanction simultaneously in all the seven Congress-run provinces.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's latest statement at Jhansi as to what the Congress Ministers should do in case of constitutional crisis lends support to this line of speculation.

WAR ON FEDERATION
The official resolution on the Federation issue seems to have given satisfaction to all sections of the delegates by reason of the unequivocal language in which it commits the Congress to have no truck with the Federal scheme envisaged in the Government of India Act. The uncompromising stand taken on this question by both the out-going and incoming Presidents of the Congress seems to have gone a great way in allaying the misgivings caused by the recent public utterances of some of the front-rank Congress leaders.

The only point about the official resolution which has not been touched upon is the

(Continued in Col. 5)

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Reply To Sir C. P.

Ramaswamy Iyer

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, the Dewan of Travancore, addressing the Travancore Legislature, is reported to have said that he had examined the position of Indian States in connection with the introduction of responsible Government in the States, and had come to the conclusion that having regard to the Treaty obligation of the States to the Paramount Power, it was impossible for the States to introduce responsible Government without revising or abrogating the treaties. He is reported to have said as follows:—
"Legally the position was defined in the treaty and it was not possible for a Ruler to divest himself of his undivided authority and jurisdiction over the Government of his State in favour of any other authority without the active concurrence of the British Government."

In support of this amazing statement, he cites the Butler Committee and says that that Committee stated:—

"The promise of the King-Emperor to maintain unimpaired the privileges, rights and dignities of the Princes carries with it the duty to protect the Prince against an attempt to eliminate him and substitute another form of government."

The para in the Report of the Butler Committee from which he has taken his quotation is Para 50 and he has merely quoted the first sentence and detached it from its context; the para reads as follows:—

"The promise of the King-Emperor to maintain unimpaired the privileges, rights and dignities of the Princes carries with it a duty to protect the Prince against attempts to eliminate him and to substitute another form of government. If these attempts were due to misgovernment on the part of the Prince, protection would only be given on the conditions set out in the preceding paragraph. If they were due not to misgovernment, but a wide-spread popular demand for change, the Paramount Power would be bound to maintain the rights, privileges and dignities of the Prince, but it would also be bound to suggest such measures, as would satisfy this demand, without eliminating the Prince." (my underlining).

The above para has nothing whatever to do with the so-called treaties with the Travancore or any other State, but the finding is based apart from an independent of the treaties, and is a statement of the rights and obligations of the

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Paramount Power as such; again the Committee say that it is the duty of the Paramount Power to protect the Prince against attempts to eliminate him and to substitute another form of government. It is obvious that the "attempts" refer to attempts by persons other than the Prince himself, and there is nothing in the statement to show that if the Ruler wishes to eliminate himself or by his own free will or under pressure of public opinion in the State, wishes to substitute another form of Government, such as complete responsible Government, he cannot do so; on the other hand, the Committee clearly say that it is not only the duty but the obligation of the Paramount Power to suggest such measures as would satisfy the demand for a change in the form of Government. If the demand is widespread and popular.

It is absurd to suggest that there can be any Treaty which imposes the obligation upon the Paramount Power to compel the Prince to continue as a despot even against his will and I wish that Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer had cited such a Treaty.

Even as regard the treaties, the Butler Committee have clearly stated that subject to two conditions, namely, integrity, i.e. to say, immunity from annexation and hereditary succession, the treaties are not binding upon the Paramount Power and in all matters, they are in force only in so far as they are not modified or varied by political practice necessitated by changing circumstances. (vide para 40 to 45 of the Report).

The Committee further say that the Treaties have been, in fact, modified and abrogated in the following cases:—

(1) External affairs (vide para 46).

(2) International relations (vide para 47).

(3) Defence and protection (vide para 48).

(4) Internal administration.

In this connection, the Committee say that the Paramount Power has duties of corrective obligation in cases where its intervention is asked for or becomes necessary and to enforce popular demand in the States for a change in the form of administration without eliminating the Prince (vide paras 49 and 50).

(5) Intervention for the benefit of the Prince (vide para 52).

(6) Intervention for the benefit of the State (vide para 53).

(7) Intervention for settlement and pacification. (vide para 54).

(8) Intervention for the benefit of India as a whole. (vide para 55).

(9) Necessary British jurisdiction. (vide para 56).

In para 57, the Committee clearly say "conditions alter rapidly in a changing world. Imperial necessity and new conditions may at any time raise unexpected situations. Paramountcy must remain paramount. It must fulfil its obligations defining or adapting itself according to the shifting necessities of the time and the progressive development of the States."

This implies that in future Treaties where they exist are liable to be further varied or modified as circumstances may require.

Let Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer and others of his ilk and their masters—the Princes know that circumstances have entirely changed and the time has come when in the following words of the "Manchester Guardian" uttered eight years ago, the Princes must surrender their powers to the people, just in the same way as their mighty masters—the British Government—are preparing to surrender them; the "Manchester Guardian" said:—

"No lawyer can deny us (Britain) the right to say to the Princes 'we entered into certain engagements with you because of our position as Rulers of British India: the time is coming when we must hand over the rule of British India to its inhabitants. We give you notice now, so that you may make new engagements with our successors. We will help you as far as we can to get fair terms, but your future must depend chiefly on your success in securing the goodwill of your subjects.—Yours, etc."

P. L. CHUDGAR.

Rajkot C. S. Feb. 8.

Mr. Joshi's Bill

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—Mr. Varjivandas Motilal's fears regarding the proposed Rent Bill of Mr. Joshi are indicative of the capitalistic mentality. There is nothing new in the suggestion that there will be reduction in the municipal revenue and that the capitalists would be less willing to construct buildings after the bill is passed into law. The question is whether it is not true that the tenants are severely exploited as a result of exorbitant rents and whether they are not entitled to protection from the greed of the landlords. When that question is

answered in the affirmative, there is no argument against the Bill which only seeks to end the injustice.—Yours etc.

Feb. 11.

K. B. N.

Hawkers

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—In the press, I read one of the demands of the hawkers before the Home Minister to be that the hawkers carrying their wares over their person and in their moving hand carts should be permitted to move freely all over the city, no roads to be closed for them "unless they proved an obstruction to traffic."

Recently, I had an occasion to draw the attention of the Police Commissioner to a row of hawkers stationing their hand-carts and spreading their wares on the road at the Meadows Street with its narrow width and cars parked on both sides of the street leaving room just enough for a single car to pass through.

The hawkers, with their wares spread on the road and the crowds gathering round them in response to their sing-song cries of invitation, supplemented by the motor horns shrieking for a way through, made it impossible for the office-people to attend to their work.

As the conditions become intolerable I appealed to the Police Commissioner, who was good enough to place special constables to prevent the nuisance and after a few prosecutions the nuisance has materially abated.

This is only an instance of the hawkers creating conditions during the day-time in congested localities.

To mention another direction in which the hawkers make life irksome, the hawkers beginning with "Jari purana" and "Kande-batate" and ending with "Kalsi", "elchi-keli" in residential localities yelling their wares into notice every ten minutes, make it impossible for the residents including even patient in bed to have rest from morning to evening.

Some of the roads are closed for the hawkers but they manage to get over the Police dada (which is not difficult) and when the Police dada is reminded of his duty he with a serious face tells you "We propose them, but the Honorary Magistrates let them off with a fine of a few annas which the hawkers willingly pays and repeats his career which brings him ten times the fine."

I think the authorities concerned will bear these facts in mind and it necessary consult the residents affected before allowing this moving avalanche to run riot.—Yours, etc.

"KANDE-BATATE"

Bombay, Feb. 2.

Vajreshwari Springs

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—Vajreshwari has become the hot favourite of the tourists and every Sunday hundreds of tourists are assembling at that place for the hot water spring bath. I have noticed that the large number of women tourists who come there specially for the bath find themselves handicapped as there is no separate arrangement made for their bathing nor is there any separate enclosure for them to change their clothes so they have to return without having a bath.

I, therefore, suggest that a 'kund' should be specially reserved for ladies and a wall should be raised around it in order to facilitate the ladies to take their bath with ease and comfort.

Will Mr. L. R. Tairsee make a move in the matter.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

British Income Tax

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—There are undoubtedly many British subjects amongst your readers who wish to make repayment claims but who perhaps do not realise that there is a strict time limit involved.

May I remind them that claims for the year commencing April 6th 1931 (or notice of intention to claim) must be lodged with the Chief Inspector of Taxes not later than April 5th 1938.—Yours, etc.,

WILFRED T. FRY.

13, Buckingham Palace Gardens, London, S.W.1.

Jan. 27.

GRIM TALE OF PEASANTS

Complete Remission Of Land Revenue Demanded In Dohad And Jhalod

(From Our Correspondent.)

DOHAD. (By Mail.)

Two meetings of the peasants of Chhapri, Kharod, Dokl, etc.,

were held for propagating the Dohad Jhalod Peasants' Conference which will be held at Limdi on 11th when Swami Sahajanand will preside and Mr. Purushottam Triumdas will open the Conference.

The peasants narrated their grim tale of increasing impoverishment and said that they had to leave their fields for the sake of an anna per day and resort to metal breaking. They had to purchase corn for their daily

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were held for propagating the Dohad Jhalod Peasants' Conference which will be held at Limdi on 11th when Swami Sahajanand will preside and Mr. Purushottam Triumdas will open the Conference.

The peasants narrated their grim tale of increasing impoverishment and said that they had to leave their fields for the sake of an anna per day and resort to metal breaking. They had to purchase corn for their daily

meals and that the present year was worse than the last year. The Bombay Government has not fully remitted the land revenue of the famine year of 1936-37 and in some cases are recovering it. Moreover the present year is also a scarcity year and though there was no harvest, they had to sell something of their belongings to get money at usurious rate for paying land revenue and rent. Consequently thefts and dacoities have increased beyond expectation, and such cases are reported from Abhold, Kallgam, Mundha,

Kaledkuwa, Kharoda, Galallawad, Ranapur and other villages.

Mr. Kamalashanker Pandya and Mr. Ghotatal Desai explained to them that without organisation and representation their case would go by default.

"The Bombay Ministry ought to completely remit land revenue of the famine year, suspend revenue of the present year, and declare debt moratorium free from any safeguard" declared Mr. Kamalashanker Pandya, Secretary of the Gujarat Kisan Committee at these meetings.

Rise In License Fee For Manganese Prospecting

NAGPUR, Feb. 12.
The Government of the Central Provinces have raised the license fee for new applicants for prospecting manganese, as also royalty on it from Rs. 50 and 2 1/2 per cent. to Rs. 100 and 5 per cent. of the sale value of the ore respectively. These revised fees are expected to increase the revenues of the Central Provinces by Rs. 20,000.—United Press.

Science and Industry

Research Schemes To Improve Cotton Growth In India

GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION OF PRESSING AND GINNING FACTORIES SUGGESTED

Marketing survey of cotton for all India was one of the principal subjects which came up for discussion at the 36th half-yearly meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, held recently, under the presidency of Sir Bryce Burt, C.I.E., M.B.E., I.A.S., President of the Committee.

The scheme was prepared by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, following upon the decision of the Committee at its meeting held in August, last year. Side by side with this scheme for cotton marketing survey in the Punjab, proposed by the Director of Agriculture, Punjab, on the lines of surveys of other crops initiated by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research was also discussed.

The Committee decided that the Punjab scheme should be circulated to commercial bodies for an expression of opinion. It was resolved that the proposed scheme for a marketing survey of cotton in India be also circulated among commercial bodies in the first instance.

LOW LEVEL OF PRICES. The situation created by the low level of prices of Indian cotton and its likely effect upon the cultivator has been engaging the attention of the Indian Central Cotton Committee since a long time. The action taken by the local Sub-Committee of the Indian Central Cotton Committee in recommending to the Government of India, the reduction of railway freight rates on cotton and to local Governments the reduction of ginning and pressing charges on cotton which, the Committee thought, would bring prompt relief, was recorded.

Prior to the meeting of the full Committee various Sub-Committees had made a detailed and critical examination of many important problems concerning the cotton grower, the trade and the cotton industry and made reports thereon for the consideration of the full Committee.

1027 SEED.

It will be remembered that the question of continuance or otherwise of the present distribution 1027 A.L.F. seed alone over the whole area—south of river Tapi in Gujarat—and the relative merits of 1A and this variety—had been receiving the serious attention of the Committee for a long time. Before the present session of the Committee, conferences were held at the Civil Secretariat, Bombay, between the Hon. Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Minister for Revenue and Agriculture, and the representatives of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, cotton growers of the tracts concerned and traders from Surat interested in the marketing of 1027 A.L.F. and 1A, at which the comparative advantages of the two varieties were discussed. The subject was discussed thoroughly at this meeting of the Committee in the presence of the Hon. Minister who took pains to attend the meeting and hear the views expressed by the members and the issues involved. In the course of the debate emphasis was laid on the superior quality of the 1027 A.L.F. on which the reputation of Surat cotton is based. It was also pointed out that the area south of the river Tapi, should be reserved entirely for the growth of 1027 A.L.F. while the zone north of Tapi should be devoted to the growth of 1A. The following resolution was passed by the Committee:—

"The Indian Central Cotton Committee trust that the Government of Bombay and Baroda will take steps to ensure the cultivation of pure 1027 seed in the Surat District. The proposal contained in the supplementary note to restrict the 1A seed to certain zones is approved and the Committee hope that the result of such experimental restriction will be carefully watched by the Governments. The Committee repeat the view they have consistently expressed that it is essential in the interests of the reputation of Surat cotton and to the ultimate benefit of the cotton growers in Surat that 1027 should continue to be sown in larger quantity and to be marketed pure."

IMPROVED VARIETIES.

At the 35th meeting of the

Committee, the question of the policy to be laid down for the disposal of improved varieties of cotton grown under the immediate supervision of the agricultural departments was discussed, and it was decided that in the case of Bombay Presidency the Director of Agriculture be requested to formulate a scheme for the same. In this connection the suggestion of the Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, namely, (a) application of Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Bombay Amendment) Act to the Karnataka and (b) Government supervision over the ginning and pressing of cotton sold in auction sales were approved in general and it was decided that with regard to (a) the Government of Bombay should be apprised of the absolute necessity of applying the Act in the fullest measure to check the mixing of improved cotton in the Karnataka, and with regard to (b) the Director of Agriculture be asked to put forward specific proposals for consideration at the next meeting of the Committee.

SIND RULES.

The draft Sind Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Rules, 1937 proposed by the Sind Government to be issued under Section 13 of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1936, were considered by the Committee and discussed at great length. The draft Rules met with the general approval of the Committee which was of opinion that the sooner the Act was put into operation the better it would be to prevent mixing. The Committee, however, left the details to the judgment of the Sind Government, as they concerned the Sind Province, but expressed the hope that the Rules will not be altered.

In order to prevent adulteration of 'Desi' cotton with American varieties in the Punjab in an undue proportion the Committee addressed the Director of Agriculture, Punjab, to consider the advisability of introducing the system of licensing gins and presses in the Punjab. The Punjab Government had, however, decided to await the results of such legislation in the Bombay Presidency and the Central Provinces. To expedite such legislation in the Punjab the Committee decided to invite the Hon. Minister for Agriculture, Punjab Government, to its next meeting.

RESEARCH SCHEMES.

The Committee accorded its approval to the report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee, which had reviewed the progress reports of a series of research and seed distribution schemes already operating in the provinces. It also considered several new research and seed distribution schemes proposed by them in pursuance of its programme for the improvement of cotton in India. Among the schemes reviewed was the Punjab Physiological (Cotton Failures) Scheme, which was sanctioned for the purpose of investigating the causes, which led to the partial failures of cotton crop in the Punjab, and Dr. Mason's report on the working of the scheme. The Committee was gratified to note the valuable suggestions made by Dr. Mason which should bring the scheme to fruition. The Committee expressed its obligation to Dr. Mason and to the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, which had placed so eminent an expert at the disposal of the Committee.

The Committee considered the Final Report on the Sind Physiological Scheme and decided that its results should be made available for publication at an early date.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION.

The Progress Report of the Director, Technological Laboratory, for the last half year was approved. The Committee recorded appreciation of the valuable work being done at the Laboratory. For the next half year the Committee sanctioned schemes put up by the Director for (a) the dissemination of technical information to the trade and industry, and (b) studying the effect of storage on the quality of representative trade varieties of cotton. It also appointed a Sub-Committee to

submit proposals for carrying out work on the ginning of Indian cottons at the Laboratory. The Laboratory will, in future, be the official testing house for the Bureau International Pour La Standardisation Des Fibres Artificielles, Italy.

COTTON FORECAST.

The Report of the Cotton Forecast Improvement Sub-Committee was considered by the full Committee and approved. The All-India Cotton Forecast of 1936-37 season was examined by the Sub-Committee and as a result certain recommendations were made for obtaining more accurate estimate especially from Rajputana and Central India States. The Committee sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,500 for carrying out a statistical examination of the data available with the Punjab Agricultural Department to see if more accurate figures for the standard yield could not be arrived at for the province. It was also decided that the figures of village consumption of cotton in India arrived at from the enquiries conducted by the Committee in different Provinces and States should be published.

The question of acquiring wider markets for Indian cotton received considerable attention of the Special Sub-Committee which met earlier. The Report of this Sub-Committee was considered by the full Committee and approved. With a view to keeping close contact with the foreign demand for Indian cottons, it was decided to circulate to trade associations monthly reviews received from the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

ROCKET WITH LUMINOUS CAPACITY OF TWO MINUTES

An important advance in the development of light signals and rockets has just been achieved in the form of a new type of S.O.S. rocket which will give sea-farers a better chance of obtaining help in distress. Up to the present time the rockets of the type most generally used have had two disadvantages: (1) that the luminosity has only endured for a period of a brief second, and (2) that the height attained has been too small to allow of their being detected at a far distance. The change of this new type of rocket, invented by a German engineer, can be regulated to attain heights of from 300 to 4,000 metres. When the match-cord is detached, the rocket is thrown into the water. After a few seconds, it lights and rises, vertically. As soon as the rocket has reached its highest point, it casts out a luminous object which revolves and is so striking as to attract attention at a distance of 30 kilometres. This object is attached to a parachute, continues to be luminous for a period of two minutes, and then slowly descends. The rocket continues to function even when the ship is sinking. Neither winds nor rough seas have any effect upon the rocket which is thrown into the water. It is certain that this type of rocket will be of great use, not only in shipping and for signal stations, but also in aviation. The revolving luminous object which is cast out by the rocket has been proved to be very easily recognisable.

RIGID TAPE-MEASURE WHICH WINDS UP INTO CASE

Many technicians, who were not altogether satisfied with the type of flexible steel tape-measure which has been on the market for some years now, have returned to the old jointed kind, in the use of which they have had to reckon with several disadvantages, including its tendency to break easily. Now, a German firm has brought out a new tape-measure which is exceedingly strong and is, in many important ways, superior to the flexible type. This new type can also be wound up into a small case, but, on the other hand, when pulled out, it remains absolutely stiff. The reason for this is that it consists of two steel bands, joined together and slightly curved towards one another, which are made of rustless steel. The measure remains fixed at any desired length and does not bend over, even when pulled out to its full length. The edge also, provides a very convenient surface for placing alongside any object to be measured.

"Import Of Drugs Act" Analysed

Why Not Establish A Statutory Pharmaceutical Council

By Mohamed Hanif

The alarming confusion prevailing in the Indian drug trade, the reckless, persistent and colossal trade in the spurious and adulterated drugs, complete absence of any educational training, total lack of any control over import, manufacture, sale; could only cause serious consequence, and did so, gravity of which can be judged when we learn that "Quinine that is not quinine and 'Poison sold as medicine' (Star of India, 25-10-37). The public admission of the Calcutta Corporation of its inability to cope with the situation is significant. How many similar cases—for which at present no law exists and prosecution is futile—are daily escaping detection or intentionally overlooked, everybody can himself realise better and form an idea too of the extent of the prevailing chaotic conditions. Whatever, may be the humanitarian aspect of the problem or its vital effect on people's lives, the problem, to its misfortune, could not and perhaps cannot too, acquire a political complexion. There was nothing of the constitutional or political kind, the plethora of which is systematically and rapidly acquiring unwieldy dimensions; it was merely a vital problem closely connected with the people's life. Systematic missing of attention is therefore understandable if not pardonable. One wonders if "we are for the law" or "the law is for us."

INEFFECTIVE MEASURE

After years of agitation and waiting and full seven years of the submission of the report of the Drugs Inquiry Committee, appointed by the Government of India, itself. Prolonged deliberation has given us the proverbial mouse in the shape of an "Import of Drugs Act 1937," and the revelation that 'recommendations for instance, those relating to the manufacture, storage and sale of drugs, education and control of Pharmacists are essentially for provincial governments to deal with. The bill excludes such matters'. What the Central Government can deal with, is imports.

Would the proposed piecemeal bill when it becomes an act be able to effectively deal with its professed claims of regulating the imports and would the ingenious foreign exporter not circumvent the law by supplying underweight if not understrength (a frequent complaint in imported stuff) and understrength too by opening fooling the law or secretly cheating the law in league with his Indian 'Friend'—as the importer is usually addressed, 'does not require elaboration here. The public has grave misgivings that perhaps another opportunity is being utilised, to afford further protection to the British industry, at the expense of highly competitive and not less competent European and Indian competitors. The volume of Indian imports of drugs and chemicals from Europe, America and Japan is very large which goes obviously to the disadvantage of the British trade. Exclusion of German, French, American, Swiss, Japanese pharmacopoeias from the Schedule of standards is significant. Though it can never be asserted by the best protagonists of British trade, that the scientific standard of the pharmacopoeias of these countries or the organisation and standard of their chemical industries is in any way inferior, to that of Britain's. Besides there are a number of preparations, not mentioned in the British pharmacopoeias or its code but included in one or the other of those pharmacopoeias daily prescribed by doctors, import of which does not appear to be permissible in the proposed act. On the other hand, though apparently it may appear to the contrary, a grave disservice is being rendered to the Indian pharmaceutical industry, by raising the foreign preparations in the prevailing notoriously chaotic conditions. Choice of good medicine, is literally a choice between life and death. What the public demands and should be given is quality, country of origin is a matter of secondary importance.

NOT A PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL? What, however, surpasses comprehension, is the summary dismissal of the recommendations of the Drugs Inquiry Committee for formation of a statutory pharmaceutical council without assigning any reason for it. A befogging of issues is attempted in the Statement of Object appended to the proposed Act by raising the

plea of jurisdiction. The proposed council was recommended to be composed of representatives from provinces and was more or less in the nature of an advisory body, to evolve a common plan of action to be subsequently adopted by the provinces. There are a number of similar boards and councils, (there is a medical council) all duly functioning, then why not a pharmaceutical council, when the experience of almost all civilised countries, when faced with similar situations, provides unequivocal confirmation. A fetish is being made of the varying needs and individual problems of the provinces, which is hardly justified by facts. In the first instance no provinces has yet expressed its disassociation from the findings of the report. Secondly unless and until a uniform policy of all-India character is achieved Indian pharmaceutical industry or European exporter is not going to yield to any form of taxation—and that only in the form of a stamp duty upon patent medicines. This source of revenue may form the most important item in the total finance required for the work, it may perhaps provide even a surplus amount for other nation-building department. Thirdly, separatist tendencies, if pursued by provinces are bound to prove disastrous and fatal to the Indian industry. Fourthly, there seems to be no reason why any province would demand inferiority, superiority, or for the matter of that any variance in standards of quality or education. The patient wait in anticipation of a unified action by the central government the report was submitted to them therefore does not deserve to be misconstrued as unconcern with a matter so vitally affecting peoples' lives. A lead is called for from the central government to convene a conference of the representatives from the provinces to settle up the details and frame a comprehensive pharmacy act applicable to all the provinces and evolve a standing machinery to constantly watch and regulate the science and trade of drugs.

ELECTRO-HYDRAULIC VENEER PRESS

In the tropics and sub-tropics a method of manufacturing plywood has recently proved its value. The movement of the press by electricity, whereas, is driven by counter pressure are hydraulically applied pressure is that its extent can be gauged accurately at any time, and it can be increased or decreased as may be required from time to time. As there is an electric as well as an hydraulic drive, the apparatus would only be put out of action in the most exceptional cases. These electro-hydraulic presses represent also the best solution for the performance of flow work in the veneering of furniture as well as for the production of plywood sheets. They have the added advantage of being very economical to run, as they use an extremely limited amount of power. The heating and cooling of the plates take respectively only about 45 seconds, as compared with the usual 45 to 60 minutes. These veneer presses, which are constructed in Germany, offer great advantages to the furniture industry.

WARDHA DECISION DEPLORED

The first Statutory General Meeting was held on the 22nd April, 1935, in the Lucknow University Library. In order to take necessary action on certain resolutions adopted at the last two Conferences, Sub-Committees were appointed at various times. Decision has been taken to compile a Directory of Indian Libraries and it is certainly a very beneficial idea. It should be admitted that better co-operation and more support from members are needed to make the existence of the Association felt.

TRAVANCORE CONGRESS APPEALS TO HARIPURA

TRIVANDRUM, Feb. 12. The Travancore Provisional Congress Committee, in a statement, issued on the Congress Working Committee's draft resolution with regard to work in the Indian States hopes that the Haripura Congress will reject the Congress Working Committee's resolution and adopt instead the policy of active participation in the struggle for freedom in the Indian States.

MODIFY THE RESOLUTIONS. While welcoming and appreciating the clear declaration made in the draft resolution that the Congress stands for the same political, social and economic freedom in the States as in the rest of India, and that the only kind of Federation acceptable to the Congress is one in which the States can participate as free units, enjoying the same measure of democratic freedom as the rest of India.

The Travancore Provisional Congress Committee views with the greatest dissatisfaction and dismay the recommendation that for the present, no Congress Committees should be established in the Indian States and that internal struggle of States' peoples will not be undertaken in the name of the Congress.—A. P.

C. P. Ban On Two Books Lifted

NAGPUR, Feb. 12. The Central Provinces Government have lifted the ban on the play entitled "Shri Krishna Shiksha" and "The Life of Garibaldi," the latter being a Gujarati publication.—United Press.

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA

Delegation Meets Sir Girija Shankar And Jinnah

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12. Mr. A. C. L. Patel of the Hindu Mahasabha, Delhi, says that three members of the East African Delegation, who arrived in Delhi last night, saw Sir Girija Shankar Bajpai, Secretary for Education, Health and Lands, and placed the case of the Kenya Indians before him. The fourth member, Mr. S. G. Amin, has gone to Haripura to meet the Congress leaders. Their talks with Sir G. S. Bajpai are not yet finished and they will continue to a further date.

The Delegation expressed satisfaction with the attitude of the Government of India.

The delegation also saw Mr. M. A. Jinnah and were assured of his and his Party's support, when the matter came up before the Central Legislative Assembly.

The Delegation will address a public meeting on Monday and will attend the Haripura session of the Congress, after which they will return to Delhi.—A. P.

INDIAN LITERARY ASSOCIATION

Appeal For Support From Members To Make Existence Felt

A brief account of the activities of the Association during the last two years and a half has been given in the report on the working of the Indian Literary Association. MEMBERSHIP IN ASSOCIATION. The period of report is from 1st April 1935 to 30th September 1937. The members according to various categories that joined the Association on September 30th, 1937, totalled 88 and they included Individual Members, Life Members, Subscribing Institutes, Affiliated Associations and Libraries. At the invitation of the Librarians of the United Provinces, the authorities of the association decided to hold the Second All-India Library Conference in the Easter of 1935 in Lucknow. The Conference was held on the 20th and 21st April, 1935 under the Presidency of the Late Dr. A. C. Woolner, Vice-Chancellor of the University of the Punjab and Chairman of the Council of the Association.

DIRECTORY OF INDIAN LIBRARIES.

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LOWEST WAGES IN INDIA

Subhas Appeals To B. N. Cotton Mills To Redress Strikers' Grievances

NAGPUR, Feb. 12. With reference to the lockout in the Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills at Rajnandgaon Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has issued the following press statement:—"I have been approached by the workers of the Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills of Rajnandgaon to look into their grievances. It appears there has been a lockout in the Mills since Nov. 21, 1937. The dispute is primarily over the wagecut and the workers' demand is for the restoration of the 1934 wages. There was a strike in the Mills in September, 1937, which was ultimately settled on the management agreeing to restore the 1934 wages. It is alleged by the workers that this agreement has not been implemented by the management and that the wages they have been receiving since October, 1937, are lower than the 1934 level.

It is further alleged that the wages at Rajnandgaon are the lowest in India and legislation for amelioration of the workers' grievances has not been introduced in the Nandgaon State where the Mills are situated. It is reported that the day before the lockout was declared a prominent woman worker was assaulted by an officer of the Mills and this brought the matters to a head.

APPEAL TO MANAGEMENT. As far as I have been able to gather the Workers' Union or the Majdoor Sangh has taken up a reasonable attitude. The Union suggested reference of the dispute to the arbitration of the Political Agent of Chhattisgarh States Agency or the District Judge of Raipur or the Registrar of Trade Unions, C. P. I would request the management not to take up an unreasonable attitude but try and meet the legitimate demands of the workers.

I would also request the Mahakoshal Congress Committee and the public to render all possible help to the strikers of the Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills of Rajnandgaon."—A. P.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6)

Valley, but it had this likeness to Spen Valley that it was considered unsafe for Mr. MacDonald. His friends warned him in 1935 that he must be beaten, but he went on. Neither distance nor doubt about the result could deter Mr. MacDonald, unlike Sir John Simon, who is assured of a certain defeat if he contested Spen Valley at the next General Election.

Tightening Up Nazi Rule

The third sensation of the week reached us this morning from Nazi Germany. In the Germany of to-day, political dramas are played behind the scenes. Only when the play is all over, do we know what it has been about and what the denouement has been. Herr Hitler, imitating the Kaiser, has become Supreme Head of the Army, General Goering, already Air Force Chief, is promoted a field marshal. General Von Fritsch, previously regarded as Von Blomberg's heir apparent, accompanies his late chief into the wilderness. Both General Klettel, Hitler's new right-hand man in the War Ministry and General von Brauschitsch, the new Commander-in-chief, are comparatively "unknowns," but neither seems likely to be particularly welcome to the Reichswehr. Von Neurath, the prudent, leaves the Foreign Ministry for a post of unknown value, and is succeeded by von Ribbentrop, the not-so-prudent.

In London view is taken that the strengthening of Nazi rule in Germany, accentuation of the Rome-Berlin axis, the anti-Communist front, and active revival of the campaign for the return of Germany's former colonies will be the direct consequence of the sweeping changes in Germany. Ribbentrop, who has been the authoritative exponent of Nazi foreign policy during the last year is expected to make a 100 per cent Nazi foreign policy. Informed circles in London are also of the opinion that changes in Germany are not yet finished. Further tightening up of Nazi rule in the whole of the German Government and Army machine are expected.

Relations between Britain and Germany may now enter on a new stage.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

PRIVATE CABLES:—Messrs. C. J. Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—Market steady. Advanced on shortings of contracts, small loss buying and trade calling. Bullish.

Liverpool:—Market would have been better but for straddle operators selling here against purchases in New York and unsettled political outlook in Germany.

Liverpool:—Two-sided market. Sentiment still confused by ambiguous phraseology of several provisions of Farm Bill especially Smith amendment. Sonate attitude now keenly awaited as early enactment imperative if legislation is to affect 1938 crop. Bill calls for referendum of farmers. After announcement maximum acreage allotments there is still some doubt if sufficient time remains for completion of these arrangements.

New York:—Senate will vote favourably on Farm Bill on Monday.

New York:—Late private Washington information emphasizes that there is a likelihood that Wallace may not enforce cotton provision for 1938 crop.

New York:—Senate voting on Monday on Control Bill. Opposition defeated. Expect higher prices for cotton.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 12.	
March	.....
May	.....
July	.....
October	.....
December	.....
Middling Spot	.....

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 12.	
March	.....
May	.....
July	.....
October	.....
Middling Spot	.....

11-00 a.m. RANGES.

March	.....
May	.....
July	.....

NOON CALL.

March	.....
May	.....
July	.....

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 12.	
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	.....
Day's Exports to Great Britain	.....
Day's Exports to the Continent	.....
Day's Exports to the Continent closed	.....
Day's Exports to China and Japan	.....

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 12.	
February	.....
March	.....
April	.....
May	.....
June	.....
July	.....
August	.....
September	.....
October	.....
November	.....
Middling Spot	.....
10-12 a.m. quotations:	.....
March	.....
May	.....

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

F.G.F. Spot	
-------------	-------

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 12.	
BROACH.	.....
Fully Good (Good Staple)	.....
Fine (Good Staple)	.....
Superfine (Good Staple)	.....
UOMRA.	.....
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	.....
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	.....
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	.....
BENGAL.	.....
Good	.....
Fully Good	.....
Fine	.....

LONDON SILVER.

Spot	.....
Forward	.....

LONDON GOLD.

Gold bars fine per oz.	
------------------------	-------

LONDON DISCOUNTS RATES.

Bank bills 3 months market rate.	.....
9/16 p.c. to 9/16 p.c.	.....
Bank bills 6 months market rate.	.....
9/16 p.c. to 9/16 p.c.	.....
Fine trade bills 3 months rate.	.....
2 p.c. to 2 1/2 p.c.	.....
Fine trade bills 6 months rate.	.....
2 1/2 p.c. to 3 p.c.	.....
Interest day to day loan.	.....
1/2 p.c. to 1 1/2 p.c.	.....
Interest 7 days market loan	.....
1/2 p.c.	.....

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 12.	
T. T. LONDON ON:	.....
Nek York.	.....
Paris	.....
Berlin	.....
Madrid	.....
Amsterdam	.....
Brussels	.....
Milan	.....
Berne	.....
Prague	.....

LONDON SEEDS.

London, Feb. 12.	
Linseed Laplatia Hull C.I.F. ton.	.....
£12-7-6 Feb. sellers.	.....
Linseed Calcutta London C.I.F. ton.	.....
£14-10-0 Feb. sellers.	.....
Linseed Bombay London C.I.F. ton.	.....
£14-8-3 Feb. sellers.	.....
Rapeseed Toria, Hull/Cont. C.I.F. ton.	.....
£13-0-0 Feb/Mar. sellers.	.....
Castorseed Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton.	.....
£12-15-0 Feb/Mar. sellers.	.....

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 12.	
Wheat Razario Santa Fe Parcels.	.....
5/16 Feb/Mar. sellers.	.....
Wheat Barietta Rmo Parcels.	.....
4/16 Feb. Mar. sellers.	.....
Wheat South Australian Parcels.	.....
3/7 March sellers.	.....

LINSEED OIL.

Linseed Oil London per cwt naked.	.....
26/7-12 Feb. sellers.	.....
Linseed Oil London per cwt naked.	.....
26/10-12 May/Aug. sellers.	.....

INTERNATIONAL TIN RESEARCH

The following explanation of the decision taken at the December meeting of the International Tin Committee is published in this month's issue of the International Tin Research and Development Council's Statistical Bulletin:—

At the meeting of the International Tin Committee on the 10th December 1937 the delegations of Bolivia, the Belgian Congo and French Indo-China agreed to surrender the arrears which they were permitted to carry forward from 1937, in addition to an extra tonnage of 5,884 tons in the case of Bolivia and of 231 tons in the case of French Indo-China. This extra tonnage is a surrender of standard tonnage for 1938 at a quota of 70 per cent.

The total of the surrenders, being 11,488 tons at a quota of 70 per cent, is divided among Malaya, the Netherlands East Indies and Nigeria in proportion to their standard tonnages.

The above agreement is subject to the condition that the quota is not reduced below 70 per cent.

The Bulletin also contains a table giving the operative standard tonnages for international control in 1938 and the permissible exports for the first quarter of 1938.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION. Preliminary figures for December 1937, indicate that world production of tin in this month reached an all time record of approximately 26,000 tons, on the basis of the data at present available, is given as 181,590 tons, but it is possible that when fuller information is available the total world consumption for 1937 will prove to be about 184,000 tons.

CONSUMPTION BY COUNTRIES. Tin consumption by the principal countries in the year ended November 1937, is given in the following table in comparison with the consumption for the preceding year.

Large percentage increases are shown by all the chief consuming countries, where there was a decrease of nearly 9 per cent. In the U.S.A. there was an increase of about 19 per cent, in the United Kingdom 21 per cent, and in Russia 32 per cent. Substantial increases are also recorded for Germany and Japan, each about 29 1/2 per cent, and in Canada there was an increase of 16.8 per cent to 2,538 tons.

Year ended Percentage	
1937	1936
U. S. A.	85,923 72,273 +18.3
United Kingdom	25,383 21,009 +20.8
U. S. S. R.	12,600 9,549 +32.0
Germany	11,135 8,606 +29.4
France	8,537 9,813 -13.9
Japan	8,117 6,266 +29.5
Other Coun.	29,904 31,684 -5.6
Total Apparent Consumption	182,000 158,200 +14.3

NEW FEATURES. A new table is introduced in this month's issue of the Bulletin showing the tin production of the principal countries for successive 12-monthly periods, by which the trend in any particular country is at once apparent. Tables of tin production, tin consumption and tin plate production are now presented in much greater detail by countries than formerly, while other new tables give exports of bearing metals and of solder from the United Kingdom and the United States, and indices of consumption of tin, copper, lead and zinc.

TIN CONSUMING INDUSTRIES. The world output of tin plate in 1937 reached a record of 4,020,000 tons, against 3,715,000 tons in 1936. A record was also achieved in the world motor industry, more than 8,300,000 vehicles being produced in 1937 against 5,824,000 in 1936.

TIN STOCKS AND PRICES. World visible stocks of tin at the end of December, 1937, stood at 25,711 tons, against 22,685 tons at the end of the preceding year. In each case the ratio of stocks to the consumption of tin for the year was 14.2 per cent. The average price of Standard tin in December last was £190.12. 1d., and the average for the year 1937 was £242.6.7d.

LONDON RUBBER. London, Feb. 12. Smoked Sheets Standard Ribbed, per lb. 7-1/16 sellers.

NEW YORK COFFEE. New York, Feb. 12. Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 Quality 6-1/8

BAKR-ID CLASHES

At Hargoon (Sitapur Dist.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 13. Arson is reported from Hargoon, a village in Sitapur District, where a communal riot broke out yesterday on the question of cow sacrifice in connection with Bakr-Id. A number of huts are reported to have been burnt and a few persons injured. The authorities rushed to the spot where quiet now prevails.—A. P.

At Majhiana

DUMKA, Feb. 13. A clash between Hindus and Muslims over Bakr-Id is reported from the village of Majhiana, in Madhupore Thana. The Deputy Superintendent and a police force were stoned by Hindus. The Deputy Commissioner with the Superintendent of Police has left for the place.—A. P.

Tense Situation

At Nizamabad Over Cow Slaughter

NIZAMABAD (Nizams Dominions), February 13. A tense situation arose here yesterday following cow slaughter in the compound of Kaechi

BOMBAY CABINET'S ACHIEVEMENTS

(Continued from column 4.) including Khadi, for official purposes.

LABOUR POLICY

Government have issued a special statement outlining their policy regarding the Industrial worker. This policy has been generally approved by the Working Committee of the Congress, who consider it suitable for adoption by other Provinces. The Government's statement visualises a comprehensive scheme of reform including minimum wage fixing machinery, provision for better housing conditions and relief of working class indebtedness. With regard to industries which fail to provide a living wage to employees, Government have decided to institute enquiries to determine how far wages fall short of the needs of workers. A comprehensive scheme of social and sickness insurance is foreshadowed. It is also proposed to explore the possibilities of alternative employment and secondary occupations for relieving unemployment. Steps have been taken to extend the Factories and Payment of Wages Acts to establishments employing ten or more persons instead of twenty. The provisions of creches in factories employing more than 100 women has been made compulsory.

Government have appointed a Textile Labour Enquiry Committee to investigate into the question of adequacy of wages and kindred matters relating to textile industry.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Government have accepted the resolution of the Legislature to appoint a Committee to inquire into the question of unemployment. They have also accepted the recommendation of the Legislature to compel suppliers of stores, materials, machinery or services to Government or semi-Government bodies to afford facilities for practical training in their factories, workshops, etc.

RETRENCHMENT

In the budget speech of the Honourable the Finance Minister it was announced that one of the measures of economy which Government proposed to introduce would be the reduction of travelling and other allowances of Government servants. Detailed proposals in this matter are at present under the consideration of Government. Pending the issue of final orders, Government have issued orders imposing a general cut of 10 per cent. with effect from 1st November 1937 on all compensatory allowances of Government servants whose pay exceeds Rs. 100 per mensem. A general cut of 2 1/2 per cent. on all contingent expenditure has also been ordered during the current year.

Government are at present reviewing those recommendations of the Thomas Committee which were previously rejected or partly accepted and the action taken after this review will be communicated to the Legislative Assembly in due course. They are also considering the question of further reduction of the pay-scales of all the provincial and subordinate services.

CONCLUSION.

This brief record of the work of the Ministry during the few months it has been in power is published in order that the public may have some idea of the way in which the problem of converting ideals into realities is being tackled. The administrative machine is a complicated and delicate organism and Government is faced with the task of remodelling it as all Congressmen desire it to be remodelled while still keeping it functioning and in active movement.

The Governor of Bihar will proceed on a tour of North Bihar on February 15, in the course of which His Excellency will visit Darbhanga on February 16.

Mosque. Hindu shops were closed in protest against the slaughter. Police patrolled the locality throughout the night, while the local Hindu and Muslim leaders conferred with a view to effecting an amicable settlement. All is quiet hitherto.—A.P.

Mahatma To Speak On Khadi

HARIPURA, Feb. 12. Mahatma Gandhi will deliver a speech on the importance of Khadi and Village Industries on the Exhibition grounds at 9-30 on the morning of Feb. 16.—A. P. Special.

MR. BARKAT ALI

LAHORE, Feb. 13. Mr. Barkat Ali, Advocate has been elected member of the Court of Allahabad University.—A.P.

Peasants' Rousing Welcome To Nation's Chosen

(Continued from Page 1.)

chariot. Smothered in a heap of flower garlands and beaming with happiness, Mr. Bose got into the chariot, and the triumphal procession started to the accompaniment of deafening cheers of 'Bengal Kesari' Jai.

The procession was led by an army of volunteers, marching with military precision. Village women following the leaders' carts brought up the rear, while thousands moved along both sides of the road, they having been prohibited from joining the procession.

TRIUMPHAL PROCESSION.

The sonorous hum of bagpipes, the din of brassbands, the clang of the cymbals and the blare of trumpets thrilled the vast mass of humanity which lined the route and which in its turn cheered the procession-elect with continuous but disciplined shouts of Subhas Bose-ki-Jai! Nearing the Nagar, serried ranks of sturdy men volunteers on the one side and the equally determined Desh Sevikas on the other, flanked the route of procession, but the 20-deep crowd gave them the least trouble in conducting themselves in such a splendidly disciplined manner.

The peasants formed the bulk of this vast gathering, which had waited for hours to see the Presidential procession pass by. Triumphant arches decked in green with whole plantain trees complete with green plantains, lining the route were a remarkable feature of the procession. Nearer the Nagar, these arches were no longer merely peasant-made decorations. Mr. Nandlal Bose had added his artistic abilities to their efforts, and paintings depicting rural life adorned the arches.

Passing the Subjects Committee Pandal, the chariot turned to the left, slowly winding its way through the city of bamboo huts to the leaders' camp, which it reached at 7-30 p.m. Mr. Bose alighted and was greeted by his colleagues of the Working Committee and other leaders.—A.P.

BUDDHIST MONKS' GREETINGS

As the Presidential procession neared Vithalnagar, its dimensions increased manifold. A vast cheering mass of peasants on either side kept up a continuous cheer, while the noise of band played by the volunteers, sent a thrill into the large gathering. A distinctive note was added to the tumultuous scene by the resounding thud of half a dozen Buddhist monks who greeted the Presidential chariot at the entrance to the Congress Nagar. Winding its way Vithalnagar with its entire population watching the triumphal march, the bullock-drawn chariot stopped in 'Durbar Gopaladas Dhurwaja', from where Mr. Bose motored to Gandhiji's hut.—A. P.

AT LEADERS' CAMP.

Mr. Subhas Bose alighted from the presidential chariot at Durbar Gopaladas Dhurwaja from where he motored the short distance to the leaders' camp. The Reception Committee office-bearers again garlanded him profusely while members of the Working Committee, who had already arrived, including Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Jai Ramdas Sarojini greeted Mr. Subhas Bose, who proceeded direct to Gandhiji's hut where he remained closeted with Mahatmaj.—A. P.

VITHALNAGAR BUZZING WITH INTENSE ACTIVITY

Barren Tract Turned Into Fairy Land

VITHALNAGAR, Feb. 13. If the present incoming rush of visitors is any indication of rush that is to be expected when Congress deliberations actually commence, Haripura bids fair to beat all previous records for Congress gatherings. Innumerable special trains packed to the fullest capacity have commenced emptying people in thousands at more than three points on the railway route. Madhi nearest to Vithalnagar had the brunt of it this morning when hundreds of buses provided by Congress Reception Committee proved inadequate to convey multitudes of men, women and children, many of whom had to wait for hours before helpful volunteers could find them a place in buses.

At Vithalnagar itself entire family quarters have been occupied while visitors' camps which normally accommodate 25,000 are nearly half full. Vithalnagar is buzzing with activity. Incessant stream of sightseers are going round various camps and bazars. Many of these, however, are the people of adjoining villages who returned every night home only to return back early morning to

gress is the complete absence of that last-minute feverish activity which has invariably characterised previous sessions. Excepting for finishing touches mostly of artistic or decorative nature, the Congress Camp in all its departments are completely ready. Leaders' camps, visitors' camps, the Subjects Committee Pandal, the open session amphitheatre, bazars, business quarters—all are buzzing with activity in an orderly manner, as if they had been ready for many days.

SIMPLICITY AND RURAL TOUCH

What was once an undulating shrub-covered, barren tract is now humming with varied life with more than 10,000 human souls within its precincts, as regular lodgers and an equal number of visitors going round admiring its manifold attractions, simplicity and rural touch in all its departments give a typical village feature to Vithalnagar though the weight of numbers and the inevitable urban features which go away from village atmosphere. A promontory which visitors conveyance surmounts immediately after passing Haripura village about two miles away, suddenly the background of the Tapti river in distance a white city with its cloistering huts, prominent arched gates and tricolours flying high on tree tops.

A winding well-metalled road brings him in a few minutes right into the heart of the city. Hundreds of lorries massed outside the Nagar mark the limit for public vehicles, while there is a constant stream of private vehicles ably controlled by volunteers. The undulating ground gives one immediately an idea of the whole lay-out. The Tapti on the one side and a waste water canal on the other side clearly mark out the Nagar's frontiers. Leader's huts, commencing with Gandhiji's, line the river bank. A sort of nullah cut them off from the rest of the Nagar. At the farther end of the leaders' camps is a beautiful park fringing which are huts of the Congress Ministers.

BEAUTY SPOT OF NAGAR. Business premises, Reception Committee Secretaries' offices, a telegraph office and other institutions fringe the circular Junda Chowk, which is the beauty spot of the whole Nagar. With its gravel paths, flower beds and grass plots, the Junda Chowk presents a striking contrast to the vacant grandeur of the adjacent open session arena. A road divides the rest of the Camp which houses visitors' quarters, delegates' camps, bazars, etc.

A lonely palm-leaf thatched house—the only one of its kind in the whole of the Nagar—with a streak of tricolour running all round the middle of its bamboo walls indicate without any other suggestion that it is Gandhiji's. A deep nullah cuts it completely off the rest of the Nagar with Sardar Vallabhbhai's hut on the other side of the nullah away from the river. A bamboo bridge over the nullah guarded by volunteers connect Sardar Vallabhbhai's hut with Gandhiji's and form the only means of communication between the Mahatma and the outside world. A few yards away from Gandhiji's hut, but on the river bank is Kasiurba Gandhiji's hut. Next come two huts elaborately decorated in tricolours, facing each other and lying at right angles to the river. These also need no sign-boards, and could immediately be picked out as huts of the retiring and incoming Presidents. More than dozen neatly executed huts complete the leaders line which merges at the farther end with the huts reserved for Congress Ministers.

SUBJECTS COMMITTEE PANDAL. The Subjects Committee Pandal with its 56 tall pillars, its white linen-lined roof, and six artistically executed gates can accommodate over 3,000. Except for the finishing touches to the elaborately decorated front gate it is complete.—A. P. Congress Special Service.

OVERWHELMED BY MAGNIFICENT RECEPTION. HARIPURA, February 13. "I was overwhelmed by the marvellous reception given to me by the tremendous crowd," declared Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose in an interview to the "Associated Press," coming out of Gandhiji's hut, after an hour's conversation with the latter.

Mr. Bose added: "Words fail me to describe the procession in a better manner."

Gandhiji who had delayed his consent with a view to welcoming

GRANDEST PROCESSION OF RECENT TIMES

(Continued from page 1.)

CHARIOT DRIVER'S GESTURE

An 80-year old chariot from Bansda State was caparisoned, and Mr. Bose seated in it looked like an Oriental Monarch on his triumphal march. The unique honour of driving the chariot drawn by 61 bullocks went to Sjt. Chitubhai Bikhabhai, who became famous during the Civil Disobedience movement for his vow not to enter British India again, because of repression. All his lands were confiscated and sold and he went and lived in Baroda, determined not to come back again. When it was decided that Congress was to be held at Haripura all Congress workers in the district tried to persuade him, and he refused to break his vow, though the session was to be held within a few miles from his village Varad. Gandhiji during the last two days sent word, and Sardar Vallabhbhai himself paid a visit to his place and Bikhabhai agreed to come back and the peasants who had lined up route of procession were overjoyed to find their old comrade and leader back among them.

Though there was very little volunteering that was required, so far as the people of the District were concerned, yet it must be said to credit of Volunteer organisation that they had quite a good and well disciplined band of volunteers both men and women. Women volunteers looked to be better drilled than the men volunteers.

MOVIE FILM TAKEN.

Those who were not at Vithalnagar to witness the procession would be glad to know that a movie picture of the procession has been taken, both on behalf of a foreign and Indian Agency by Dr. Pathy, and would be released in Bombay within a couple of days.

Messrs. The Chicago Radio have made excellent arrangements for broadcasting and Sjt. Nanik Motwane with his micro was in Pilot car which went much ahead of the Procession and kept the surging crowds informed of the progress of the procession.

Thousands have been pouring every day, to Vithalnagar for the last four days. No less than 50,000 people came to the Nagar on Sunday and in spite of excellent arrangements made, the Reception Committee Authorities found it a bit difficult to cope with the situation so far as food arrangements were concerned. Not that there was dearth of food, but there was dearth of workers notwithstanding the fact that almost all workers in Gujarat are to-day concentrated here. If this is so even to-day, it is difficult to say what it will be during the Plenary session. Nearly a thousand buses must be on the roads since yesterday morning, and yet they found it difficult to cope with the crowds that came from different railway stations. Between six and eight in the morning four specials packed to brim were run from Surat to Madhi and station staff have been given full powers to run as many specials as there was need for it.

Mr. Bose, greeted the latter with affection and enquired of him how the reception was. They were talking for an hour on various problems that would come up for consideration before the Working Committee and the Subjects Committee. Mr. Bose handed to Gandhiji the final draft of his address which he had completed only just before leaving Calcutta on the 11th.—A. P. Congress Special

BOSE MEETS MAHATMA

VITHALNAGAR, Feb. 13.

Mr. Subhas Bose who felt exhausted after the strain of the three-mile long Presidential procession, after taking a short rest, went to see Mahatma Gandhi, whose hut is situated at a little distance from the din and bustle of Vithalnagar.

Mahatmaj expressed satisfaction at the magnificent welcome accorded to Mr. Bose by the unsophisticated peasant population. Mr. Bose, it is understood, showed Gandhiji a copy of his Presidential address and sought his views on some of the points stressed in the same, with special reference to the suggestions made on the Federation issue and the Hindu-Muslim settlement.

It is understood that some interesting discussions followed over Mr. Bose's suggestions for pro-Indian propaganda in foreign countries. The discussions had not concluded when they departed. It is gathered that they will be resumed to-morrow morning after the arrival of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.—United Press Special.

VILLAGERS' CAMP

HARIPURA, Feb. 13.

The villagers' camp will be ready for occupation on February 18. Many of the village kitchen utensils on the 19th. Villagers are requested to bring the minimum of luggage.—A.P.

SURPLUS YEAR FOR RAILWAYS?

Standing Finance Committee Concludes Work

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12.

The Standing Finance Committee for Railways met this morning and concluded their work that is necessary before the presentation of the Railway Budget in the Central Legislature on the 14th inst.

It is understood that the Committee decided that, of about 38 lakhs of rupees available as a result of changes made in the Allocation Rules, which would otherwise have gone to the Depreciation Fund, 28 lakhs should be made over to the general revenues for distribution to the Provinces.

SURPLUS YEAR.

It is expected that the revised figures for the financial year 1937-38 may show a surplus of about two-and-a-half crores of rupees.

The expenses will be 80 lakhs or about 50 lakhs higher than the Revised Estimates for the current year. A large part of this increase is probably due to the rise in the price of coal and other raw materials.

The repairs and renewals are likely to go up by fourteen lakhs of rupees.—United Press.

U. P. Ban On Books Removed

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 12.

By a notification issued by the Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, the previous



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Founder: Pherozechah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah

BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1938

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Two Tasks Still Before Mahatma Gandhiji Wants To Conserve Energy

Frontier And Bengal Problems Must Be Solved

COW EXHIBITION OPENED AT HARIPURA

VITHALNAGAR, (Haripura), Feb. 13.

"Two important questions such as Bengal and the North-Western Frontier are still to be solved and I must, conserve my energy for that. I may not finish the work but still I must work" declared Mahatma Gandhi opening the Cow Exhibition.

He added that due to weakness he was not able to speak up further and that he was not willing to exhaust this reserve of strength.

IMPORTANCE OF COW PROTECTION

Referring to the importance of cow protection he said: "From historical and economical point of view the cow must be protected. Unfortunately we have not taken cow protection seriously. Due to our carelessness, idleness and ignorance good breeds of cows are vanishing. In the olden days Rajas earned the title 'Gopaldas' meaning 'protectors of cows'."

Gandhiji continued that at present nothing was done to protect cows and consequently they were proving a burden on the economic life. It was not true that cows were costly to maintain.

WHY BLAME BUTCHERS.

Referring to rescue work of cows from butchers, Gandhiji said that if cows were slaughtered by the butcher it was not his fault, for a butcher was a butcher and his duty was to slaughter.

He appealed all to drink more cow's milk, "for if the nation determines to drink cow's milk then cows will be saved." He urged the people to understand the real significance of cow protection.

MAHATMA'S INITIATIVE.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel requesting Gandhiji to open the exhibition said that the whole idea of the Cow Exhibition came from Gandhiji. Gandhiji was the pioneer of two ideas, namely, Charkhas and cow protection. One was a dear to him as the other. Cow protection was considered from two points of view firstly from the religious and secondly from the economic. Even as we worship cows so we must protect them.

Good breeds of cows were vanishing and it was very difficult for the Reception Committee to collect 500 cows.

THE EXHIBITS.

Fifty cows from Gujarat and

Kathiawar, are exhibited.

The Exhibition has a model cattle shed and displays different types of fodder, grass, cotton, seeds, oil cakes, etc. The practical demonstration of condensing milk is also shown. All cows were bathed in the Tapi river and their horns artistically painted.

Adjoining the Exhibition there is a dairy where 500 cows are housed. Calves are kept in a separate enclosure untethered.—A. P. Special.

MAHATMA AT PRAYER

Dr. Gilder On Satisfactory Sanitary Arrangements At Haripura

VITHALNAGAR (Haripura) Feb. 12.

Over two thousand persons attended Mahatma Gandhi's prayer this evening. Mahatma was seated in a special Shamiana erected on the river bank, a full size print on Khadi of Gautam Buddha was hanging on the platform. After prayers some young girls gave a performance of Garba dance.

Dr. M. D. Gilder, Minister of Public Health, Bombay, who arrived here this morning along with Dr. Jivraj Mehta has issued a statement: "I have been to Vithalnagar. A large number of people have already arrived there. The camp is pitched on a very beautiful site on the river bank. Water supply is taken from wells in the river bed, it is abundant and the water is chlorinated. The arrangements for storage and cooking of food and for sanitary conveniences leave nothing to be desired. The general health of the camp is very good."

Seth Jammalal Bajaj and Mrs.

MYSORE GOVT'S GESTURE

Stamp Duty On Cheques

Grigg To Introduce New Bill In Assembly On Monday

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12.

The imposition of a stamp duty on cheques is one of the objects of a Government Bill, which is due to be introduced on Monday, February 14 in the Assembly.

Sir James Grigg, the Finance Member, will introduce it after the Railway Budget is presented. The Bill is "to fix uniform rates for the levy of certain stamp duties throughout British India, to impose for a period of two years a stamp duty on cheques and to formulate the principles according to which the net proceeds of the said duties shall be distributed among the Provinces."—A. P.

Jawahar For Haripura

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 12.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the President of the Indian National Congress, Acharya J. B. Kripalani, the General Secretary, and Sjt. Achyut Patwardhan left Allahabad this evening for Haripura.

Mrs. Kripalani, Miss Padma Naidu (daughter of Srimathi Sarojini Naidu) and Sjt. S. D. Upadhyaya, Private Secretary to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, formed the party travelling with the leaders for Haripura.—United Press.

Sarojini Naidu are arriving tomorrow.—A. P.

A.I.C.C. OFFICE AT VITHALNAGAR

Rajen Babu Not Likely To Attend Congress

VITHALNAGAR, Feb. 12.

The A.I.C.C. Office will be opened at Vithalnagar tomorrow. Seth Jammalal Bajaj, Mr. Jajramdas Daulatram, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Dr. Chaitram Gidwani will be arriving at Vithalnagar tomorrow.

It is not likely that owing to ill health Babu Rajendra Prasad will attend the Congress Session this time.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Acharya Kripalani and other members of the Working Committee are expected to arrive here on the morning of February 14.—United Press Special.

KUMARAPPA ON CONGRESS EXHIBITS.

As desired by Mahatma Gandhi in the speech opening the Exhibition Mr. Kumarappa, Secretary of the All-India Village Industries Association, is bringing out a book containing details about the various exhibits and describing the significance of the turn given to the Congress Exhibition for the benefit of the masses.—United Press.

CONGRESSMEN IN JAILS RELEASED

Prosecutions Withdrawn: Prohibitory Orders To Go

BANGALORE, Feb. 12.

The Mysore Government have issued orders under section 401 of the Criminal Procedure Code releasing the following twelve political prisoners:—

Messrs. Hasokote Mahadeva Sastri, K. T. Bhatnagar, Kotari Nappa Seetharama Sastri, Tagadur Ramachandra Rao, T. D. Sridalingaiah, N. N. Chundur, M. S. Srinivasa Rao, Srimati Subham R. Rangiah, B. M. Achar, and K. Malliah.

Government have also issued orders directing the withdrawal of all prosecutions pending against political workers except the prosecutions in connection with the Bangalore disturbance case which is now in the sessions court. The Government in their order say:—

"In the exercise of powers conferred on them under section 401, Government are pleased to remit the unexpired portion of the punishment and sentences of imprisonment or fine or both in the case of such persons and have directed that they be released immediately."

It is understood that Government will shortly order the withdrawal of all prohibitory orders in force.—United Press.

BOMBAY PREMIER AT RATNAGIRI

RATNAGIRI, Feb. 12.

An enthusiastic reception was accorded to the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister of Bombay, who arrived here this evening by a Bombay Steam Navigation Steamer.

Mr. Kher inspected a Guard of Honour furnished by the District Police.

He was taken in procession from the Ratnagiri Bunder through the main streets.

A meeting under the auspices of the local Congress Committee will be held at 9-30 to-night.—A. P.

PUBLIC RECEPTION TO KHER

RATNAGIRI, Feb. 13.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, while being taken out in a huge procession was profusely garlanded, the most notable being by Lokamanya Saheb, who managed to drop Tilak's photo before the Minister, when Mr. Kher garlanded the photo.

A largely attended public meeting was held last night under

Mahatmaj's Health

Condition Satisfactory: Blood Pressure Varying Factor

HARIPURA CONGRESS CAMP, Feb. 12.

Dr. Jivraj Mehta, who along with the Hon. Dr. M. D. Gilder, examined Gandhiji this afternoon, interviewed by the "United Press" said that Mahatmaj's health and blood pressure is a varying factor. On the whole, his condition is satisfactory.

Dr. Mehta further added that, owing to the utmost care taken by him, Mahatmaj is preserving his recouped health at Juhu. The place selected for his residence in Vithal Nagar has much to do for his steady and satisfactory condition.

Asked about the general health condition at Vithal Nagar, Dr. Mehta declared:

"It is more than satisfactory and I am delighted to see excellent sanitary conditions in the Nagar."

Both Drs. Gilder and Jivraj Mehta had made a good survey of Vithal Nagar and have expressed their complete satisfaction at its climatic and other conditions.—United Press

FROM SURAT TO BUSAWAL

Through Trains For Congress

BOMBAY, Feb. 12.

The District Traffic Superintendent at Madhi, wires as follows: In connection with the Indian National Congress, from tomorrow three through daily trains Nos. 131/142, 133/136 and 137/138 will run between Surat and Busawal and Nos. 141/156 between Surat and Bhusaval will be cancelled.

Following additional trains between Surat and Madhi will also run on Sunday 13th and Monday 14th, Nos. 147, 107, 103, 149, 109 and 105.

Note:—No. 103 will start from Surat at 10.40 hours instead of from Udhna 10.51 hours and No. 109 will leave Surat 20 minutes late or at 14.14 hours instead of at 13.54 hours as shown in the time table.

The returning trains from Madhi will be Nos. 116, 108, 104, 110,

the presidency of Mr. Dadarao Mahajan, Ratnagiri District Congress President, when the Minister was garlanded by several institutions. Several speeches were made advocating the elimination of differences and the need for a United Front in the country's fight for freedom.—A. P.

Spontaneous Welcome To Subhas

President-Elect Leaves For Haripura

Large crowds greeted Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, President-elect of the Indian National Congress, Haripura Session, when he arrived in Bombay on Sunday morning on his way to Haripura. Subhas Babu left within less than two hours of his arrival, by the Kathiawar Express.

Though his arrival and departure were announced to be private, crowds began collecting from an early hour in the morning, at the Dadar station (G.I.P. Railway). The entire station was completely blocked and elaborate police arrangements were made to enable Subhas Babu to get out of the station, go to a friend's place so that he could have his breakfast, before he resumed his journey.

At the station were present the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, Mr. S. K. Patil, Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, who also represented the Reception Committee of the Haripura Congress, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Pandit K. Santanam, Mr. Bhawanji Arjun Khimji who was the host to Subhas Babu, Mr. Mulraj Karsondas, who accompanied the President-elect from Kalyan, Mrs. Ratanben Mehta, and other friends.

Subhas Babu drove to the residence of Mr. Bhawanji Khimji, where he had breakfast and drove back to the Dadar station (B. & C. I.) to catch the Kathiawar Express.

SCENES AT DADAR STATION

The crowds who swelled in numbers and the several platforms of the station were jammed, while equally large numbers besieged the station outside its precincts.

Subhas Babu found pleasant companions in his journey to Haripura. Dr. B. Patil, Sitaramayya, President of the All-India States' Peoples' Conference and Seth Jammalal Bajaj, who came to Bombay on Thursday last, travelled in the same compartment along with the President-elect.

As Mr. S. K. Patil, was advised from Haripura to represent the Reception Committee, when Subhas Babu arrived in Bombay, Mr. Patil sent a representative of the B. P. C. C., on behalf of the Reception Committee to accompany the President-elect to Haripura.

The whole compartment was flooded with garlands and bouquets and as no arrangements were made for reception on a large scale, the spontaneous welcome offered by the citizens upset all arrangements and the police had strenuous time in keeping back the crowds.

This is the first time that Subhas Babu came to Bombay after his arrest in this City two years ago, even before he could set his foot

on the Indian soil after his return from abroad.

He was arrested as soon as he landed at the Alexandra Docks from an Italian boat and was spirited away to the Arthur Road Prison, from where he was subsequently taken outside this Province.

After his release, he did not visit Bombay and this is the first time he came over to this City in three years.

There was not much time, which he could spare to the newspapermen, but even in that brief space, the Pressmen snatched an opportunity to put a few questions.

COALITION IN BENGAL

Subhas Babu was shown a Press message regarding the Coalition plans in Bengal. He looked into it and smiled. "The Press know more than I do," he said.

"Can I say that?" asked a Press representative.

"Oh, Yes, you can. These are the very words." And he repeated them.

"Are you referring to this issue in your Presidential Address?" asked another newspaperman.

"Wait for a few days and you'll know," Subhas Babu replied.

Punctual to the minute, the train steamed in and carrying the President-elect of the Indian National Congress and his Party, the Kathiawar Express left Dadar Station exactly at 9 a.m.

LANDMARK IN NATION'S STRUGGLE

Subhas Bose On Prospects Of Haripura Session

BOMBAY, Feb. 13.

"Half a century of eventful existence and a little less than half a crore of members—this is the record of the Indian National Congress. Vithalnagar is bound to be a landmark in the national struggle for independence. I appeal to youths, peasants, manual labourers, the educated and uneducated, the rich and poor, Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs—in fact every Indian to line up with the forces marching towards the goal of freedom. There is nothing to choose between, because it is a question of freedom and slavery. Those who do not decide now shall decide never. Those who do not work for freedom can never deserve it."

This inspiring message was given to the Nation by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, President-elect of the 51st session of the Indian National Congress at Haripura, in an exclusive interview on his arrival here this morning 'en route' to Vithalnagar.—United Press Special.

RECEPTION TO SUBHAS AT KALYAN

(From A Correspondent)

KALYAN, Sunday.

The arrival of Mr. Subhas Bose, the President-elect of Haripura Congress on his way to Vithalnagar was private. Members of Congress Committees of Kalyan Taluka City, Badlapur, Ambar-nath, Thana and Ghatkopar and Kalyan Harijan Sevaks Sangh, etc., totalling more than 20 bodies were present. Among cheers of "Vande Mataram", Rastrapati's train reached the platform. Babooji was led to the dais by Dr. Fadke, Smt. Anjwaliben Parekh performed the ceremony of "Kumkum and Tandul". Presidents of Ghatkopar and Kalyan Taluka Congress Committees garlanded Mr. Bose.

Mr. Subhas' train moved out of the station amidst loud cheers of "Vande Mataram" and "Inquilab Zindabad."

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE



THE INVESTORS